INSURANCE.

Bombay Millowners' Association is anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

INSURANCE.

Will Millowners put into practice their own resolve to help Indian Insurance Companies!

VOL. XVII NO. 69--- BOMBAY WEDNESDAY MARCH 20 1929 ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
(CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929		All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	
23 Mar.	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Sanghi ..		16,650
13 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 „	Narkunda x..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,440
8 „	Morea ..		10,954
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Mooltan ..		20,847
29 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
6 July	Rajputana ..		16,568
13 „	Mantua ..		10,946
20 „	Maloja ..		20,837
27 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
3 Aug.	*Ranpura ..		10,601
10 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
17 „	Naldera ..		16,088
24 „	Razmak ..		10,602
31 „	Malwa* ..		11,000

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 26th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea.	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions.	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charges for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers	Tons.
1929		
4 p.m. 21st Mar.	Domala * ..	8427
18th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929, these two vessels will be one class ships. Fares as follows:—

		Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to :—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents.
Ballard Estate Bombay.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22937.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929.		
29th Mar.	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
24th April	Delta ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
26th „	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
10th May.	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
24th „	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia,
7th June.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
21st „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1929		
20thMar.	Barpeta ..	Busreh viaKarachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
22nd „	Varsova ..	Busreh via Karachi.
23rd „	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
25th „	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
27th „	Khandalla ..	East & South Africa.
3rd April	Ellora ..	Mombassa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombassa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only; Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi|Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road. Fort. Bombay.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Suez Maru ..	4646	11 Mar.	22 Mar.
*Seiyo Maru ..	6550	22 Mar.	29 „
Katori Maru ..	10000	....	3 April
*Akita Maru ..	3817	24 Mar.	7 „
*Ceylon Maru ..	4905	30 „	12 „
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	....	@17 „
Sado Maru ..	5898	4 Apr.	18 „
*Tottori Maru ..	5973	16 „	30 „
Kashima Maru ..	10000	....	@1 May
Yamagat Maru ..	3807	20 Aril	4 „
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 „	14 „
Hakone Maru ..	10500	....	@15 „

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	4 Apr.	21 April
Hakusan Maru .	10400	18 „	5 May
Kitano Maru ..	8900	2 May	0 „

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Korea Maru ..	20000	17 April	24 April
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	1 May	8 May

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

BANKING

Bank of India Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies VII of 1882.)

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street. Bombay), Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Re. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: Kemp & Co., Charni Rd., Bombay.
J. Tirath & Co., Bunder Rd., Karachi.
Tele. Address:—"Ulcer" Kandi.

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ld.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE.
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Afreli, Kallol, Dwarka Kadi and Kadjan.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda.)
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad)
Bhaskarrao V. Menta, Esq. M A, LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M. A. (Agent,) The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Motibhai Desai. Naib Dewan, Baroda.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3. 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	„ 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	„ 102,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	Singapore
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Lyons	Sourabaya
Canton	Manila	San Francisco
Changchun	Marunouchi	Samarang
Darien	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sydney
Hamburg	New York	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagoya	Tokyo
Harbin	Osaka	Tsinan
Hongkong	Peking	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeir	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO
Manager.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

Insure with the Pioneers of Life Assurance work in Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LTD.

(Est. 1891)

No Share-holders
No Capitalists.

TRUSTEE — GOVT. OFFICIAL TRUSTEE.

Claims paid over Rs. 550,000
Insurance fund over Rs. 400,000

Compare with others its GREAT AGE, SECURITY, Management and Absolutely the lowest rates.

CASH BONUS in the shape of difference of premium with the Bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars apply to :—
P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 309, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

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A book of 150 pages sent gratis and Post free.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Hamam Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer

WESTERN INDIA Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13 Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per W. Life Rs. 22-1-2	1000 p.a. End Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserve. Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

THE East AND West INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance

Guarantee Bonus Rs. 12/- per Rs. 000/- per annum

Several low premium plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the— SECRETARIES Bombay.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1272 of 1927.

EZEKIEL MEYER GAREH and others ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

SALEH SOLOMON GAREH and others. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decretal Order of Reference and the Consent Decree made in the above Suit and bearing dates the 4th day of October, 1928, and the 22nd day of February, 1929, respectively the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honpurable Court at his Office in the Court House on TUESDAY, the 9th day of April, 1929, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS OF THE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground (of which Bachoobai Nowroji Bastiwala and another are the present Lessors) situate, lying and being on the North side of Clarke Road, Jacob Circle (near Mahalaxmi Railway Station) together with two bungalows outhouses other structures standing thereon bearing New Survey No. 3422 and Cadastral Survey No. 42 of the Lower Parel Division containing by admeasurement (2880.62) Two thousand eight hundred and eighty and sixty-two points square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No 48 (2), 48 (4) and Street Nos. 48 (a), 48 (b) and 48 (c) and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East and North by other land of the Lessors, on or towards the West by the properties of Rustomji Dossabhoy Sethna, Dawlatrao Ramkrishna, Anandrao Ramkrishna and Ganoobai Ramkrishna and on or towards the South by a Strip of land belonging to Government and beyond that by the Clarke Road.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MEHTA LALJEE AND COMPANY, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at Nos. 2-4, Oak Lane, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 19th day of March, 1929.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

31971

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

—:o:—

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration for the property and credits of MORESHWAR NARAYAN ASNODKER, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Tutor to the Prince of Mudhod, Kolhapur State ..... Deceased.

Bai TARABAI, widow of Moreshwar Narayan Ashodker, of Bombay, residing at Irani Building, 2nd floor, Kennedy Bridge, without the Fort of Bombay .. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Twelfth day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, and in the nineteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Registrar.

(Sd.) K. M. TALYARKHAN.

The 12th day of March, 1929.

Messrs. NANOOBHAI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

31970

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE.

General Elections of Councillors under the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as amended by Bombay Act No. X of 1928.

Election of Co-opted Councillors.

THE Election being a contested Election, I hereby publish as required by rule 6 of the Rules for Co-option made by the Corporation under Section 31 A of the Municipal Act, 1888, as amended by Bombay Act No. X of 1928, the names of all persons validly nominated and the names of persons subscribing their respective nomination papers as proposers and secouders.

NO.	NAME OF THE CANDIDATE.	ABODE.	DESCRIPTION.	PROPOSED BY	SECONDED BY
1	Mr. ABDULLA TAKIMAHOMED JANAJ.	Nesbit Road, Mazagaon.	Pleader, High Court.	Mr. Abdur Rahim Dimtimkar. Mr. Mohanlal Maganlal Desai, B.A. LL.B. Mr. Benjamin Guy Horniman	Khan Bahadur Mahomed Ismail Curtay, J.P. Mr. Erachsha Rustamji Hirjibehedin, J.P. Dr. Poonsi Hirji Meisheri, F.C.P.S., L. M. and S., J.P.
2	Mr. ANANDRAO NARAYAN SURVE B.A., LL.B., Fellow of the Bombay University, J. P	77-81, Umarkhady Road.	Advocate.	Dr. Elijah Moses, M.D., J. P. Mr. Shankar Krishnaji Pupala. Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Govindji. Mr. Ganpat Krishnaji Borade, J.P. Dr. Poonsi Hirji Meisheri, F.C.P.S., L. M. and S., J.P. Dr. Jamsetli Nasarwanj Choksey, M.B.,BS., Mr. Bholanath Purshottam Wadke L.R.T., B.A., G.D., Arch,	Dr. Kawasji Edalji Dadachanji L.M. and S. J.P. Mr. Shivdas Champsey Thakkar. Mr. Ramchandra Madhavram Bhat. Mr. Ramchandra Santuram Asavale M.L.C., J.P. Mr. Meyer Nissim, J.P., Mr Punjabhai Thakersey Dr. Accacio G. Viegas, L. M. and S., J.P.,
3	Mrs. AVANTIKABAI GOKHALAY.	Bhav Wadi Street Girgaon.	A Social Worker	Dr. Jamaetji Nasarwanji Choksey, M.B. B.S. Dr. Jethalal Vanmalidas Vora, L.M. & S. Dr. Gopal Vinayak Deshmukh. M.D., F.R.C.S. Mr. G. W. E. Arbuthnot	Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, M.A., J.P. Mr. Benjamin Guy Horniman Dr. Elijah Moses, M.D., J.P. Mr. Mohanlal Maganlal Desai, B.A., LL.B.
4	Miss BACHUBAI R. LOTEWALA.	Arya Bhuvan, Sandhurst Rd.	Editor, Prajamitra and Hindustan.	Mr. Mohanlal Maganlal Desai, B.A., LL.B. Dr. Jamsetji Nasarwanji Choksey, M.B., B.S. Dr. Jethalal Vanmalidas Vora, L.M. and S. Mr. Benjamin Guy Horniman.	Dr. Elijah Moses, M.D., J.P. Mr. Erachsha Rustamji Hirjibehedin, J.P. Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, M.A., J.P. Mr. Bhawanji Nathubhai Mehisheri.
5	Mr BALKRISHNA JANUJI DEORUKHKAR.	Gordhandas Mansion, Supari Bagh Road. Parel.	Clerk in the B. B. and C. I. Ry. Churchgate	Dr. Motiram Balkrishna Velkar, L. M. and S.	Mr. Manikram Nanabhai Talpade, B.A., LL.B.
6	Mr. BARJORJI SORABJI NAVAROJI COOPER.	130, Cumballa Hill.	Merchant.	Mr. Hormasji Peroshaw Mody, M.A., LL.B. Mr. Pirojsha Jehangir Marzban, M.A., J.P., M.L.C. Dr. Gopal Vinayak Deshmukh, M.D., F.R.C.S. Mr. D. J. C. Wallace. Dr. Jamsetji Nasarwanji Choksey, M.B., B.S. Mr. Abdur Rahim Dimtimkar.	Dr. Kawsji Edalji Dadachanji, L.M. and S. J.P. Mr Manek Arbeshir Karanjawala, M.A., LL.B. Prof. V. G. Rao. Mr. Meyer Nissim, J.P. Mr. Behramji Nowroji Gambadia, B.A., J.P. Mr. Erachsha Rustamji Hirjibehedin, J.P.
7	Mr. DINSHAW DADABHOY DARUWALA.	Sunama House, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.	Chartered Civil Engineer.	Dr. Kawasji Edulji Dadachanjji L.M. and S. J.P. Dr. Shavaksha Sorabji Batliwala, F.C.P.S, L.M and S. J.P. Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.	Mr. Erachsha Rustomji Hirjibehedin, J.P. Mr. Bearamji Nowroji Gamadia, B.A., J.P. Sir Byramji Jeejeebhoy, Kt.
8	Dr. DOMINIC ANACLETE D'MONTE, M.D., L.R.C.P. (Lon.)	Queen's Road, Oppo. Marine Lines Statitn.	Consulting Medical Practitioner.	Dr. Accacio G. Viegas L.M and S F.C.P. Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Govindji. Dr. Elijah Moses, M.D., J.P. Mr. Ishwarbhai Somabhai Patel, G.A., D. Com. Dr. Poonsey Hirji Meisheri, F.C.P.S., L.M. and S., J.P. Mr A. Soares.	Captain Joseph Alban D'Souza, B.A., L.M. & S., I.M.S., J.P. Mr. Sakharam Govind Kini, Mr. Nanabhai Laxman. Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtulla, M.L.C. Dr. Jamsetji Nasarwanji Choksey, M.B.B.S. Mr. Alwyn Ezra.
9	FREDERICK WILLIAM PETCH, M.L.C., J. P.	Sylverton, Colaba.	Managing Director, Thacker and Co. Ltd.	Mr. D. J. C. Wallace Mr. Abdur Rahim Dimtimkar. Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot.	Mr. G. I. Griffiths. Mr. Dattaram Ganpat Dalvi, M.A., LL.B. Mr. Meyer Nissim, J.P.,
10	Mr. HAROON TARMAHOMED NOORANI.	Noorani Bldg. 74, Walkeshwar Road.	Merchant.	Mr. Huseinbhoy Abdullabhoy Laljee. M.L.C. Mr. Hoosenalli M. Rahimtulla, M.L.C.	Mr. Haji Eisa Haji Usman Poonawalla. Mr Dawoodkhan Shalebhai Tayebji, M.L.C.
11	Mr. ISHWARDAS LAKHMIDAS J.P	Hughes Road.	Merchant.	Mr. Meyer Nissim, J.P.	Mr. Gustadji Dossabhoy Billimoria.
12	Mr. JAGJIVAN UJAMSHI TALSANIA.	Banji Nivas, Sandhurst Rd. Bombay.	Merchant.	Mr. Ramchanddra Madhavram Bhat. Dr. Shavaksha Sorabji Batliwala, F.C.P.S. L.M. and S., J.P.	Mr. Mohanlal Maganlal Desai, B.A., LL.B. Mr. Benjamin Guy Horniman
13	Mr. JAYANTILAL NARADLAL MANKAR.	149, Shroff Bazar, Bombay 2.	Asstt. Secretary, Bombay Humanitarian League.	Mr. Mthaulal Maganlal Desai, B.A., LL.B. Mr. Hiralal Dayabhai Nanavati, B.A., LL.B.	Mr Vithaldas Damodar Govindji, Mr. Manikram Nanabhai Talpade, B.A., LL.B.
14	Mr. JEHANGIR BOMANJEE PETIT, M.L.C., J. P	Mount Petit, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill.	Merchant.	Mr. Hormusji Piroshaw Mody, M.A., LL.B. Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Bart, Kt.	Mr. Dattaram Ganpat Dalvi, M.A., LL.B. Mr. Meyer Nissim, J.P.
15	Dr. KHURSHED JEHANGIR J CURSETJI, B.A., B. Hy., M.B., B. S., M.R.C.S., (Eng.) L.R.C.P. (Lon.)	561, Girgaum Rd, Chira Bazar.	A Medical Practitioner	Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Bart, Kt. Khan Bahadur Mahomed Ismail Curtay, J.P. Dr. Rustamji Manekji Mistry, F.C.P.S., L.M. and S., J.P., Mr. Hormusji Piroshaw Mody, M.A., LL.B.	Mr. Meyer Nissim, J.P. Dr. Shavaksha Sorabji Batliwala, F.C.P.S., L.M. and S., J.P. Mr. Mohanlal Magdanlal Desai, B.A., LL.B Dr. Jamsetji Nasarwanji Choksey, M.B., B.S.
16	Mr. KISONDAS MUNMOHANDAS RAMJI, J. P.	17, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill.	Mill-owner and Merchant.	Dr. Kawasji Edulji Dadachanji, L.M. and S. J.P. Dr. Shavaksha Sorabji Batliwala, F.C.P.S., L.M. and S. J.P. Mr. Salebhai Karimji Barodawala, J.P.	Mr. Dwarkadas Kalyandas, B.A. Dr. Poonsey Hirji Meisheri, F.C.P.S., L.M. and S., J.P. Mr Vithaldas Damodar Govindji,
17	Mr. LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSI,	29, Bora Bazar Street, Fort.	Merchant.	Mr. Gordhandas Goculdas Morarji. Dr. Poonsey Hirji Meisheri, F.C.P.S., L.M. and S., J.P.	Mr. Mulraj Karsondas. Mr Vithaldas Damodar Govindji,
18	Mrs. LILAVATI KANAIALAL MUNSHI.	Beach House Nepean Sea Road.		Mr. Ramchandra Santuram Asavale, J.P., M.L.C., Mr. Hoosenbhoy Abdoolabhoy Laljee, M.L.C.	Khan Bahadur Mahomed Ismail Curtay, J.P. Mr. Khimji Mathubhai.

(Continued on page 3.)

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

Municipal Election of Co-opted Councillors.--(Contd)

NO.	NAME OF THE CANDIDATE	ABODE	DESCRIPTION.	PROPOSED BY	SECONDED BY
19	MR. MAHOMED HUSEIN PATHAN	3. Cadel Road, Mahim.	Landed proprietor & Director of Juma Masjid, Bombay.	Khan Bahadur Mahomed Ismail Curtay J. P.	Mr. Shankar Krishnaji Pupala.
20	DR. MAHOMED EBRAHIM KHATKHATAY L.M.& S., J.P.	33, Rebsch Street.	Landlord and Medical Practitioner.	Khan Bahadur Mahomed Ismail Curtay, J.P.	Mr. Mahomed Umar Abdul Resul,
21	Mr. MIA MAHOMED HAJI JAN MAHOMED CHOTANI.	Motlabai Street, Byculla.	Merchant.	Khan Bahadur Mahomed Ismail Curtay, J.P. Mr. Haji Esa Haji Usman Poonawala.	Dr. Shavaksha Sorabji Batliwala, F.C.P.S. L. M. & S., J.P., Dr. Jethalal Vannalidas Vora, L.M. & S.
22	MR. NARANJI PURUSHOTTAM SANGANI.	China Bldg. Bhendi Bazar Bombay.	Merchant	Mr. Hiralal Dayabhai Nanavati, B. A. LL. B.	Dr. Atmaram Gangadas Merchant, L.M. & S.
23	MR. NOORMAHOMED BEGMAHOMED	Noor Mansion, 7, Chaupaty Rd.	Merchant.	Mr. Dostmahomed G. R. Khairaz Mr. Mohandal Maganlal Desai B.A. LL.B.	M Aboobakar Abdul Rehman Begmahomed. Khan Saheb Karmali Ebrahim
24	MR. NOORMAHOMED MEHERALLY CHINOY.	Meher Building 16. Dady Seth Road, Chaupaty	Merchant.	Dr. Gopal Vinkayak Deshmukh, M.D., F.R.C.S. Mr Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola. Mr. Hooseinbhoy Abdoolabhoy Latjee, M.L.C. Mr. Hormusji Peroshaw Mody, M.A. LL. B.	Khan Saheb Karamali Ebrahim. Mr. Mahomed Musa Killedar. Dr. Jamsetji Nasarwanji Choksey, M.B., B.S. Mr. Meyer Nissim, J.P.
25	MR. PARSHURAM DETARAM SHAMDASANI.	Dr. Ferreira's Building, Girgaum Road. Bombay.	Merchant and Banker.	Mr. Dattaram Ganpat Dalvi, M.A. LL.B. Rao Saheb M.D. Rane.	Mr. Abdur Rahim Dimtimkar. Dr. Parshottamrai G. Solanki, M.L.C.
26	MR. PRASANNAKUMAR SADASHIV BAKHLE. B.A. LL.B.	Godavari Nivas 14. Damar Lane Grant Road.	High Court Vakil and General Secretary, G.I.P. Ry. Staff Union.	Mr. Dattaram Ganpat Dalvi, M.A. LL.B.	Mr. Manekram Namabhai Talpade, B.A. LL.B.
27	MR RAGHUNATH SHIVRAM NIMBKAR	Contractor Bldg. 2-19, New Charni Road.	A Publicist	Mr. Sankar Krishnaji Pupala. Mr. Bhagwantrao Gangadhar Parelkar.	Mr. Sazaji Lakshman Silam, B.A. LL.B. Dr. Jamsetji Nasarwanji Choksey, M.B., B.S.
28	MR. RAJARAM KESHAV VAIDYA B.A., J.P.	665 E. Lady Jamsetji Road.	Superintendent G. E. Institute' Girls' Classes.	Mr. Dostmahomed G. R. Khairaz. Dr. Sorab Phirojsha Mehta, B.A., L.M & S. Rao Saheb M.D. Rane.	Mr. Shankar Krishnaji Pupala. Dr. Maneksha Nowroji Balsara, L.M & S. D.P.H. Dr. Purshottamrai G. Solanki, M.L.C.
29	MR. RAMCHANDRA A. GOLE.	Sitaram Kumbhar's House, Peerkhan 3rd Street.	Clerk, Mazagon Dock.	Mr. Punjabhai Thakersey Mr Shankar Krishnaji Pupala. Dr. Jamsetji Nasarwanji Choksey, M.B., B.S.	Mr. Bhagwantrao Gangadhar Parelkar Mr. Shivdas Champsi Thakkar. Mr. Ganpat Krishnaji Borade, J.P.
30	MR. SHANKERRAO ATMARAM MANTRI, J.P.	Mukund Bhuvan, Gamdevi, Bombay.	Merchant.	Mr. Bhagwantrao Gangadhar Parelkar. Mr. Ganpat Krishnaji Borade, J.P.	Khan Bahadur Mahomed Ismail Curtay J.P. Mr. Shankar Krishnaji Pupala, J.P.
31	SIR VASANTRAO ANANDRAO DABHOLKAR KT., C.B.E., M.L.C, J.P.	Anand Mahal Chaupaty	Land Lord.	Mr. W. H. Neilson, O.B.E. V.D. Sir Behramji Jijibhai, K.T..	Mr. Hormusji Manekji Chowna, J. P. Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtulla M.L.C
32	MR. VAZIRALI BANDEALI	156-158, Samuel Street.	A Merchant.	Mr. Benjamin Guy Horniman. Mr. Hoooseinbhoy Abdullabhoy Lalji, M.L.C. Mr. Mahomed Umar Abdul Rasul. Dr Jamsetji Nasarwanji Choksey, M.B., B.S.	Dr. Poonsi Meisheri FCPS, LM & S JP. Mr. Haji Fatemahomed Haji Mahomedji Maniar. Mr. Punjabhai Thakersey. Mr. Mahomed Umar Rajab.
33	VENKATRAO CHIMANLAL SETALVAD, B.A. LL.B.	Nepean Sea Road, Setalwad Road, Malbar Hill.	Insurance Manager.	Mr. Hormusji Manekji Chowna, J.P. Dr. Vasantrao Ramrao Sanzgiri, MB, BS, LRCP. MRCS. Mr. Hiralal Dayabhai Nanavati, BA, LLB. Dr Gopal Vinayak Deshmukh, MD, FRCS. Mr. Mohanlal Maganlal Desai,, BA., LLB.	Mr. Gustadji Dossabhoy Billimoria. Mr. Meyer Nissim JP. Mr. Mulraj Karsondas. Dr. Acacio G. Viegas LM & S, FCPS. Mr. Manek Ardeshir Karanjawala, MA LLB.
34	MR. YESHWANT GANESH PANDIT.	Damodar Mansion Lamington Road, Girgaum.	Merchant.	Mr. Ganpat Krishnaji Borade, JP.	Mr. Punjabhai Thakersey.

The poll will be taken on **TUESDAY, the 26th March, 1929** at the Corporation Hall of the Municipal Offices, opposite the Victoria Terminus.

Forms of ballot papers will be supplied only to persons entitled to vote and each such person will be supplied with one form of ballot paper only on his personally applying for it.

The forms will be supplied free of charge on the day of the poll within the polling room from 3 P.M. to 5 P.M. (Bombay Time).

No persons except the voters will be allowed to enter the polling room during the time of the poll.

A. R. DALAL,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 19th March 1929.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2029 of 1926.

ROWJI SOJPAL and others .. Plaintiffs

Vs.

(1) BOMONJI RUSTOMJI CONTRACTOR, in his personal capacity and as administrator of the respective estates of his deceased father Rustomji Ruttonji Contractor and his deceased mother Soonabai, widow of the said Rustomji Ruttonji Contractor, (2) AIMAI, wife of the said Bomonji Rustomji Contractor and (3) RUTTONJI RUSTOMJI CONTRACTOR .... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 5th day of November, 1928, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 8th day of April, 1929, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land, situate on the Mody Bay Estate of the Bombay Port Trust in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 387 7/9 square yards and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by vacant land belonging to the Trustees of the Bombay Port Trust, on or towards the South by Carver Street, on or towards the East by vacant land belonging to the said Trustees about to be leased to Pallonji Ruttonji Contractor and on or towards the West by vacant land, belonging to the said Trustees about to be leased to Shurco Rusab, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3480 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1155, Fort Division and are situated in the Registration District of Bombay together with the buildings standing thereon bearing Municipal Ward Nos. 2734-35 and Street Nos. 16, 18, 20 and 48.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 113, Esplanade Road Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 15th day of February, 1929.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

31928

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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CHANGE OF NAME.

OWING to the restriction IMPLIED by the word "Autocar" as to the classes of business transacted, the Directors of the AUTOCAR FIRE & ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., of London, have decided, with immediate effect, to change the Company's name to the GUILDHALL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

The Guildhall Insurance Co., Ltd., Underwrites, under the supervision of the undersigned, FIRE, MOTOR CAR and WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION insurances in India at the most favourable rates.

C. M. ROSS & CO.,
Branch Managers,
York Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.
31887

THE RAJPUTANA MINERALS COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY the 20th day of March, 1929, at 3 P.M. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited accounts for the period ended 30th September, 1928.
2. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors, for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact such other business that may be brought forward by the chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 11th March, 1929, to WEDNESDAY the 20th March 1929 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
LALJI NARANJI & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 20th February, 1929.
31853.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 25th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (HOLI), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. G. RIDLAND,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 14th March. 1929.
31947

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the sole right of exporting minor forest produce, viz Timru and Asitri leaves, wax, honey gums, lac and mushi, etc. from Banswara State for the year 1929-30.

Tenders must reach Superintendent, Forests, Banswara State, (Rajputana), before 25th March 1929, accompanied by an earnest money of Rs. 50/- without which no Tender will be considered.

Dated the 10th March, 1929.

SUPERINTENDENT, FORESTS,
Banswara State.
31950

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

SPEEDING UP THE MUSEUM—DADAR TRAMWAY SERVICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that, on and after THURSDAY, the 21st March, 1929, the speed of tramcars running on the main lines between Museum and Dadar Via Girgaum and Kalbedevi, will be increased to a maximum of 18 miles per hour.

Passengers are warned not to board or alight from tramcars in motion.

The Public generally are warned to exercise special care.

C. N. MOBERLY,
M. Inst. C. E.,
General Manager.

Electric House,
Post Fort, Bombay No. 1,
18th March, 1929.
31959

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12/2, Boloram Ghose Street, CALCUTTA.

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CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF 46 SECOND HAND MOTOR CARS AND PASSENGER TRUCKS.

By order of the Bombay Cycle & Motor Agency, Ltd., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 27th March 1929, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Readymoney Terrace, New Worli, the following:—

46 Second hand Motor Cars and Passenger Trucks by Ford, Stoewer Studebaker, Willys Overland, Oldsmobile, Charron, Siddley, Attelier, Dodge, De-Dion, Wolsely Hudson, Buick, Templar Renault, Opel Rolin, Columbia, De Luge Nash, Vellie, Mors, Essex, Rover, Austin Oakland, Cherrolet, Rao, etc., etc.

N. B:—Cars will be available for intending purchasers at 2 P.M. (S.T.) at Bombay Cycle & Motor Agency, Ltd., 16 New Queen's Road, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & CO

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AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY (STABLES) AT BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr. Receiver appointed in Suits Nos. 139 of 1927, 222 of 1928 and 224 of 1928, re: Estate of late Mr. Mishari, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

(A).—All that piece of Foras land together with the hereditaments, premises and the following buildings now standing thereon, viz., stables for horses consisting of tiled roofs supported by wooden posts, intersected in places by dwarf walls as partitions and an upper storeyed building situate to the North of Bellasis Road, Byculla, admeasuring about 11,176 square yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 464, etc., New Nos. A|13983, etc., New Survey No. 3A|3562, etc., and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 3325, etc., Street Nos. 10, etc., and bounded on the East by the property of Dadabhoy Nusserwanji Bottlewalla and Ardeshir Byramji Limboowalla and partly by the property of Cursetji Dadabhoy Bhownagri, on the West partly by land belonging to Haji Mahomed Jeetaker, partly by property belonging to Haji Mahomed Haji Oosman and partly by the property of Lingoobai, the wife of Rajaram Kamatee, on the North by a new Road and on the South by Bellasis Road.

(B)—All that piece of Government Foras land with the messuages and tenements standing thereon, situate at Ripon Road, admeasuring about 1,451 square yards, being a portion of land bearing Collector's Old No. 211, New No. 13736, New Survey No. 1|3563, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 3824 (1), Street No. 11, and bounded on the North, East and West by the property of Hussanally Moola Hakimji and on the South by a new Road.

(C).—All that piece of Government land of Foras tenure with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Bellasis Road, admeasuring about 2,074 square yards, but according to Collector's records about 1,890 square yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 532, New No. 14046, Old Survey No. 246, New Survey Nos. 3|3574, etc., and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 3328, Street No. 223, and bounded on the North and East by the abovementioned plots Nos. A and B, on the South by a footpath and beyond it by Bellasis Road and on the West by the property of Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF MADE-TO-ORDER JACOBEAN AND PLAIN FURNITURE, BY NOWROJI DADABHOY AND ROBERTS, PIANO BY JOHN STROMENGER, H. M. V. GRAMOPHONE, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on Sunday the 24th instant, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at No. 16 Cuffe Parade, Colaba valuable made-to-order household Jacobean and plain furniture by Nowroji Dadabhoy and Roberts, Jacobean dining table, chairs and sideboards, dining and drawing room, cabinets, chesterfields, and Jacobean suites, screens, fancy tables, book cases, roll top desk full iron frame cottage piano by John Stromenger, H. M. V. Gramophone, rich almirahs, full sized dressing tables, bedsteads, hall stands, ice chests, etc. etc.

The property of F. F. Parish Esqr.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 3 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE SAFE, ETC.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., Official Liquidator of the Rutlam Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd., (in Liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on TUESDAY, the 26th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at "Kirti Building", Forbes Street, Fort, Office furniture such as writing tables, large M. L. & Co. safe on stand, glass-door book-cases, "Remington" typewriter, cup-board, wall-clock, E. ceiling fan, folding screen, chairs, etc., etc.

The above will be on view on the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT GOOLANJI HILL ROAD, SEWREE AND BAPTY ROAD.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver in Suit No. 805 of 1925 (The Central Bank of India Ltd., vs. Ebrahim Esmail and Others) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on THURSDAY, the 4th April next sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of Leasehold land situate at Goolanji Hill Road, Sewree, admeasuring, on joint survey with the Government Surveyor about 1081 sq. yards bearing Cadastral Survey No. 235 of the Parel-Sewree Division and bounded on the North by the premises hereinafter secondly described, on the South by a land bearing Cadastral Survey No. 237 of the same Division, on the East partly by the premises hereinafter secondly described and partly by a strip of land and on the West by a vacant Government land bearing Cadastral Survey No. 236 of the same Division.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of Lease hold land situate at Goolanji Hill Road, admeasuring on joint survey with the Government Surveyor about 2042 sq. yards, bearing Collector's New No. 17146, New Survey Nos. 1, 22442, Cadastral Survey No. 234 of the Parel Division and bounded on the North by Goolanji Hill Road, on the East by a public Road and on the South-West partly by the premises hereinbefore firstly described and partly by Government land bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1/235 of the Parel Sewree Division.

THIRDLY.—All that piece of Lease hold land situate at Goolanji Hill Road, admeasuring on joint survey with the Government Surveyor about 3156 sq. yards, bearing New No. 17146, New Survey Nos. 1A, 2/2366, Cadastral Survey 1/234 of the Parel Sewree Division and bounded on the North by Goolanji Hill Road, on the West by a public road, and on the South-East partly by the premises hereinafter fourthly described and partly by land belonging to the Mackenzie Saw Mills.

FOURTHLY.—All that piece of land of the Toka Tenure situate at Goolanji Hill Road, admeasuring about 493 sq. yards, bearing New Survey No. 1 A/2365 (part), Cadastral Survey No 233 (part) of the Parel Sewree Division and bounded on the North by Goolanji Hill Road, on the South by the property of Mackenzie Saw Mills, on the East by the property of Mrs. Shirinbai Burjorji Kapadia and on the West by the premises hereinbefore thirdly described.

The messuages, tenements, and buildings standing on the properties hereinbefore described are assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 1202 (1a), etc. Street Nos. 130 etc. Sewree Road.

On FRIDAY, the 5th April next at 5 p.m. (S. T. on the premises:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of Government leasehold land with the messuage, tenement and building standing thereon situate on the West side of Bapty Road, Grant Road, admeasuring about 449 2/9 sq. yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 178, 3128, New No. 16184, New Survey No. 5732, 1/5733, 1/5734, Cadastral Survey No. 1015 of Byculla Division and bounded on the North by the property of Mahomedally Abedin on the South partly by the property of Goculdas Madhowji and others and partly by the property hereinafter secondly described, on the East partly by Bapty Road and partly by the property hereinafter secondly described and on the West by a Sweepers' passage.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of land of quite and ground rent tenures with the messuage, tenements, and buildings standing thereon situate at Bapty Road admeasuring about 86 1/9 sq., yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 3128, New No. 10023, Old Survey No. 1471, New Survey Nos. 2/5734, 2/5733, Cadastral Survey No. 1015 of Byculla Division and bounded as per property firstly described.

THIRDLY.—All that piece of Sanadi land with the messuage, tenements and buildings standing thereon situate at Bapty Road, admeasuring about 11 sq. yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 3128, New No. 10023, New Survey No. 3/5733, 2/5734 and bounded as per property secondly described.

The messuages, tenements and buildings standing on the properties hereinbefore described are assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 780/782, Street Nos. 8/10.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co., Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE

J. S. MODY & CO.

Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT LADY JAMSHEDJI ROAD, MAHIM, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instruction from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for Messrs. Haji Mahomed Ramjanally and others, the proving Executors of the last will and testament and codicil thereto of Ramzan Gulamhoosein, the deceased Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor and pursuant to the Power of Sale granted to the Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 20th day of July 1922 and made between Hasham Haji Musa of the one part and Ramzan Gulamhoosein of the other part and Further Charge bearing date the 14th day of November 1922 and made between the said Hasham Haji Musa of the one part and the said Ramzan Gulamhoosein of the other part, Messrs J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction on THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of March, 1929 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) at the premises the undermentioned property

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses now and hereafter standing thereon and situate lying and being at Lady Jamsedji Road, Mahim, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 600 square yards or thereabouts and forming part of the land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 318, New No. A1/4033 and New Survey No. 1B/20 and Cadastral City Survey No. 913 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under G. Ward Nos. 4973 (1), 4973 (2), 4973 (3) and street Nos. 301, 301A, 301B.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the said Executors of the deceased Mortgagee, at their office at Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,

Auctioneers.

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AUCTION SALE of the JIVRAJ BALOO MILLS will take place at the 2nd floor of Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, on TUESDAY, the 26th March at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) through Messrs. Mehta & Co. Auctioneers from whom all Particulars and Conditions of Sale are available.

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Do you Remember the Battle-cry of your own Country.?
Well, here it is—Commenced from To-day the 16th March 1929.

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A mighty historical drama depicting the glory of Gujarat.
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Come and See To-night or take a day off this week to see this
GORGEOUS SPECTACLE.

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TIME: Sat. & Sun., at 3 p.m. Daily at 5, 7, 9 & 11 p.m
COMING: HATIM TAI KRISHNA'S NEW MASTERPIECE.

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A Special Performance on the Day and Night of Jamshedi Nowroz
The Bombay Gujrati Natak Mandali,
GRANT ROAD, CORONATION THEATRE
Will Stage on
THURSDAY, 21-3-29 at 3-30 P. M. (S. T.)
AND
THURSDAY, 21-3-29 at 9-30 P. M. (S. T.)

Up-to-date Mawali
A Parsee Social Comic Drama written by Mr. Joseph David, which will be Staged for the first time.
PROMINENT ACTORS:
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At 6-15, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
A ROMANCE OF INDIA AND THE TAJ MAHAL.
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Featuring the Film Star
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The Whole Standing Army of Jaipur State.
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SEE HEAR
THE LAST WARNING
A UNIVERSAL JEWEL PRODUCTION IN 8 REELS.
Picture of 1,000 Thrills with an all-star cast, including—
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"DESIRE"

PARTIAL SUCCESS OF "KNOCKING AT DOOR"

Wanted Indian to lead Delegation to League

—:o:—

SIR P. C. SETHNA WITHDRAWS RESOLUTION ON GOVT. ASSURANCE

NEW DELHI, March 18.

In the Council of State to-day speaking on Sir Phiroze Sethna's resolution for appointing an Indian as the leader of the Indian Delegation to the League of Nations Mr. L. Graham, on behalf of the Government, announced that in selecting the leader for the coming session of the League of Nations the Government would make it their earnest endeavour to meet the wishes of the House by securing the services of an Indian who may worthily uphold the high traditions which the previous leaders of the Delegation had established.

Only three members, Seth Govinddas, Mr. Chari and Mr. Anugraha Narain Singh voted for Mr. Govinddas' resolution for the free distribution of Charkhas in famine-affected areas of the Central Provinces and the establishment of depots in village centres enabling villagers to buy cotton.

Sir Mohemed Habibullah opposed the motion on behalf of the Government as the proposal was constitutionally undesirable and administratively uncalled for.

The motion was rejected by an overwhelming majority.

Three non-official resolutions appeared on the Order Paper for discussion in the Council of State to-day.

Kumar Shanker Ray Choudhury moved urging the Government to take steps to have the criminal law so amended as to make trial by jury compulsory in cases of sedition. He contended that in England and other countries the law provided for trial by jury between the liberty of people and prerogative of the Crown. In jury system the people also had a share in the government of the country and administration of justice. Liberty became valueless when the fountains of justice were poisonous. He did not understand why cases under Section 124-A, Indian Penal Code, were precluded from being tried by jury when other sections in that chapter were triable by jury.

Mr. Haig, Home Secretary, opposing the motion, said the demand was based on the assertion that trial by jury was better than other kinds of trial. No doubt trial by jury was an English institution, but in India the decision by a jury was by no means final as the High Courts could upset and reverse it. That was not the English system.

Kumar Shanker Ray Choudhry pressed the motion to a division which was lost by 23 votes to 13.

INDIAN DELEGATION TO LEAGUE.

Sir Phiroze Sethna moved that a strong representation be made to the Secretary of State in order to give practical effect to the admitted principle that there is no bar to an Indian leading the Indian Delegation to the League of Nations and this year's delegation be led by an Indian.

Sir Phiroze declared that it was his hardy annual and he could only express the hope that this time at least the authorities would show sweet reasonableness. In his speech, continued Sir Phiroze, last year Mr. Haig repudiated the proposition that able men—men competent enough to lead the delegation to the League of Nations and other delegations—were never to be found among Indians. But the Government had yet to prove their 'bona fides' in the matter and if the real truth were to be told the Government were influenced by their bias in favour of the Britisher. The real trouble was that they could not shake off the old prejudice that an Englishman, whoever he be, was intrinsically superior to an Indian, however able and eminent the latter be, that their decisions were due to this prejudice and also a feeling of racial prestige which was so difficult for Imperial people to overcome. The speaker paid a glowing tribute to the work of Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer and Sir Basanta Kumar Mullick substitute delegates of 1926 under the leadership of Sir William Vincent and did the bulk of the work that was done by the Indian Delegation that year. Yet even these two members were not nominated to those committees the work of which related to disarmament or related to purely political questions. That being so, it was not possible for Indian members of the delegation to be in touch with the mainwork for which the League was brought into existence although it could not be denied that such work as was originally contemplated had been thrown into background and the humanitarian aspect had been augmented and emphasised.

OFFICIAL ATTITUDE.

Mr. Graham speaking on behalf of the Government made an important announcement. He said: "The House will recall the announcement made by the late Mr. Das in the Council on August 24th, 1926, and the subsequent debate which took place on the resolution recommending that the delegation should be predominantly Indian in its composition and should be led by an Indian. On this latter occasion, the Home Secretary pointed out that the Government must be free to select those whom they consider most suitable for the particular purpose in hand and that they cannot therefore bind themselves by any promise that the leader would invariably be an Indian. To that policy the Government must obviously adhere, but since that debate this matter has been continuously in the mind of the Government and I am authorised to state that in selecting the leader for the coming session of the League, Government will make it their earnest endeavour to meet the wishes of the House by securing the services of an Indian who may worthily uphold the high traditions which the previous leaders of the delegation have established. It must, however, be clearly understood that for subsequent years Government retain and will exercise full discretion to entrust the leadership as may seem most appropriate to an Indian representative from British India or to an Englishman or possibly to a Ruling Prince though this last alternative would raise questions of a difficult nature which would require careful consideration."

Proceeding, Mr. Graham said that the Government had been charged by the mover for lack of continuity in the personnel of the delegation, but he felt that if the speaker knew the difficulty that Government had to face every year he would not make that allegation.

Mr. Graham instanced the example of Sir K. V. Reddi who represented India so ably last year, but who, on account of his present position in South Africa, could not be selected for the delegation to the League this year. As for the allegation that Indians were deliberately kept out from particular committees of the League, Mr. Graham said that the statement was a sort of insinuation which he, on behalf of Government, most emphatically repudiated. He gave instances in which Indians had served on important committee, but said he wanted time to enquire into the question and the best thing would be if the mover gave notice of it.

PLEA TO WITHDRAW ALLEGATION.

He trusted that Sir P. C. Sethna would withdraw his allegations regarding the announcement he had made. He said the practice was to suggest the names to the Secretary of State and this year they, after making their choice will tell the Secretary of State that particular individual was to be first on the list of the delegation. Mr. Graham concluded with an appeal to the mover to withdraw his resolution.

Lala Ramsarandas supported the motion.

Mr. G. A. Natesan speaking in support of the motion said that it was a matter of humiliation that Indians were not given a chance to serve India and the Empire. He welcomed the announcement of Government and hoped that the best type of Indian would be selected to represent India at the Council of the World.

Sir Shankaran Nair who arrived here this morning spoke in support of the resolution.

Nawab Sir Umar Hayat Khan said that constant knocking at the door opened it for them.

Sir Phiroze Sethna replying on the debate congratulated Government on the translation of their lip sympathy into proposed action. He was willing to withdraw his remarks against want of continuity of personnel, but suggested that during the next few years Government should suggest to their nominees that they would be renominated and he felt that there would be no lack of capable men coming forward to form an Indian Delegation. In the matter of his allegation that Indians purposely kept out of certain committees, Sir P. C. Sethna said that he based his allegation on good authority, and urged Government to inquire into the matter. As regards the statement of Mr. Graham that Government reserved to themselves the right to select Englishmen as leaders of the delegations in future, Sir P. C. Sethna trusted that such occasions would be as few as possible. In conclusion, the speaker said that the step the Government proposed to take was in the right direction and would conciliate public opinion in the country. He appealed to Government to rally round the Moderates and the Liberals. The resolution was withdrawn.

CHARKHAS FOR FAMINE-STRICKEN PEOPLE.

Seth Govinddas next moved a resolution that Government should call the attention of the C. P. Government to give relief to the famine-stricken people of the northern districts of the Central Provinces by free distribution of Charkhas and by opening depots in the villages to enable the villagers to buy cotton.

The speaker then started detailing the excellences of the Charkha and held that a man could earn four annas a day through spinning on the wheel.

Sir Mahomed Habibullah opposing Seth Govinddas' resolution made some free general observations. Their opposition was of a constitutional nature as land revenue was a transferred provincial subject. Circumstances might arise, but so far neither the necessity nor the suitability to accept the proposal had been established. Continuing Sir Mahomed Habibullah regarded the motion as constitutionally undesirable and administratively uncalled for. He however, promised to forward a copy of the debate to the Provincial Government.

Seth Govinddas pressing the resolution for the acceptance of the House averred that relief measures were not sufficient. The resolution was rejected by an overwhelming majority, only three members, namely, Seth Govinddas, Mr. Anugraha Narain Sinha and Mr. Chari supporting it.

The Council adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY'S SHARES

—:o:—

REPRISALS BY NEW YORK FIRMS

LONDON, March 17.

Following a suggestion from New York, negotiations are progressing over the general electric companies recent embargo on foreign purchase of their new issues. The new British shares pending the result of these negotiations have not been put on the market. It is understood that New York firms are boycotting British industrial shares by way of reprisals.

The Free Press of India learns that the London Stock Exchange Committee has advised the General Electric Committee of the disastrous effects of the policy of discrimination they intend adopting.—Free Press Beam Service.

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A Wonderful Tonic Restorative.

This Yakuti of life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties in toning up the system. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. Price per tin containing 40 pills Rupees Ten only.

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RAJKOT (Kathiawar).

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

—:o:—

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament: Bombay University vs. Customs, Bombay Gymkhana Ground, 5-30 p.m.

Variety Concert in aid of the Happy Home for the Blind, Sir C. J. Hall, Mayo Road, 5-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 22.

The Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society, Annual General Meeting, Committee Room, Secretariat, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.). Lady Sykes presiding.

SATURDAY, March 30.

12th Session All-India Hindu Maha Sabha at Surat; Mr. Ramanand Chatterje to preside.

SUNDAY, March 31.

12th Session All-India Hindu Maha Sabha at Surat; Mr. Ramanand Chatterjee to preside.

MONDAY April 1.

12th Session of All-India Hindu Maha-Sabha at Surat, Mr. Ramanand Chaterjee presiding.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

—:o:—

DEATH.

The Uthama Ceremony of the Late Seth Kilachand Devchand will be performed at his residence on Girgaum Back Road at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on Wednesday the 20th.

BOMBAY SOCIAL HYGIENE COUNCIL

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Social Hygiene Council will take place to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p. m. (S. T.) at the Bombay Sanitary Institute, Princess Street.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O.S'K' steamer "Shinnoh Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on the 16th March and is due here on the 29th March Via Penang & Colombo.

The N.Y.K. Steamer "Seiyo Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 18th inst. and is due to arrive here on Friday morning the 22nd at 10 a.m. S. S. "Tottori Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 17th inst. and is expected to arrive here on or about the 16th April.

Latest Cotton Quotations

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Informa tion Service).

MAY.

—:o:—

NEW YORK

—:o:—

New York, Mar. 19.

On the eve of the final ginning report the New York cotton market opened at a rise of 12 points, but scattered selling wiped off a position of the improvement. As soon as the selling was over prices assumed hardening tendency and were quoted 9 to 11 points. Eventually the market closed 4 points up.

LIVERPOOL

—:o:—

Liverpool, Mar 19.

In spite of favourable weather map showing no rain forecasting warmer weather, the Liverpool Cotton market exhibited to-day a reactionary feeling with a fairly good undertone. Prices were anticipated to open at a decline of 4 points but trading commanded at a decline of 1 point. There was fairly active buying at a rise of 4 points above previous close was recorded. During the afternoon the market quietened down and closed down at a rise of 2 points. American spot cotton prices declined 6 points to 10.95, while Egyptian cotton advanced 15 points to 19.30.

NEW YORK

	New York, March 19.
Previous Closing Rate	20.78
To-day's Opening Rate	20.90
Dicrease	+.12
To-day's Closing Rate	20.82
Difference	+.04
Broach Expectation	364 0 0

LIVERPOOL

	Liverpool, March 19.
Previous, Closing Rate	10.72
To-day's Opening Rate	10.71
Difference	—.01
To-day's Closing Rate	10.74
Difference	+.02

LONDON SILVER MARKET

—:o:—

	London, March 19.
Silver Ready	25 14 0
Lower	0 2 0
Silver Forward	25 15 0
Lower	0 1 0

Tone of Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, March 19.
1st Settlement	58 15 0
2nd Settlement	59 1 0
3rd Settlement	59 3 0

Under the Clock

BY TWINKLE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1929.

The evening gramophone of the "Times of India" was busy on Tuesday doling out a mournful dirge. What is India coming to, when "Extremist leaders" are allowed "to attract big crowds" to bonfire demonstrations, "work upon the feelings of the people who flock to see the 'tamasha' and forec them to take part in a pseudo-political demonstration?" I don't know how people who flock to participate in a cause can be said to be "forced" to do so, but logical thinking is a thing which the "Evening News of India" is always ready to spare in abundance to other people.

* * * *

However, it condescends to tell the "Extremist leaders" what they are "welcome to".

* * * *

They are welcome "to stage this stunt as many times as they like". Ah, but there are conditions, safeguards to secure mental equilibrium for the Trustees of India who see that the good work of dumping Lancashire fabrics on their "wards" is crumbling down fast owing to the activities "of the militant propagandists of the khaddar cult".

* * * *

Have a bonfire, children, as many times as you like, but it must be lit "in a place which will not endanger properties in the neighbourhood and so long as there is no likelihood of a riot".

* * * *

The little soul of E. N. may rest assured. There is no possibility of a bonfire being lit opposite the "Times of India" building or in the lane separating the home of this eminent friend of India from the Hotel de Ville of the City of Bombay.

* * * *

Commissions are convenient instruments of procrastination. They are costly but the authority which calls them into being does not mind the cost. You see it is the other fellow, the tax-payer, who pays for this kind of unwanted luxury.

* * * *

You can't now press upon the Government of India or at Westminster the urgency of tackling the problem of ameliorating the lot of the Indian workman. Isn't there the Whitley Commission? Let it make its report and the question will be taken up then in the light of its recommendations.

* * * *

For the Indian farmers' grievances, the Linglithgow Commission slaved away for two long years, and produced a report. For India's political grievances the Simon Seven and their adjunets are busy like bees with occasional rests for shooting and social amenites. They will produce—well I don't know what. Then will come Mr. Whitley and his bunch to look to India's labour grievances.

* * * *

Patience, children, patience. Everything will be all right in the end. But don't you forget to hand over the cost, lakhs and lakhs of it, for the expenses of investigation. Trustees are after all human beings and must live.

* * * *

Husband.—"Have you heard that beards are again coming into fashion, dear?"

Wife (absent-mindedly)—"Really I must grow one then".

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

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Bombay, March 18.

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Textile	Per lb.	0 12 3
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Jacob	,,	0 12 0
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Moon	,,	0 12 0
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Standard	Per lb.	1 0 3
Century 91 1/2 92-1/2		1 0 3
Century 6404-8705	,,	1 0 6
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1 0 6
Phoenix		1 0 9
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1 0 0
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	0 15 9
Daud Sahib	,,	0 15 6
Ganga Ghat	,,	0 15 3
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No 5202 5303		
Rachael Mill	per lb.	1 0 6
David		1 0 6
Moon	,,	1 0 9
Dinshaw (Gaumukh)	,,	0 15 3
LONG CLOTH +Quality.		
Swan Finlay	,,	1 0 0
Guld Mohor	,,	0 15 9
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 in.		
Textile (Hand)	per lb	0 15 3
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 3
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 15 6
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 15 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0 15 3
Sakuntala	,,	0 15 6
Maneckji (Kunda)	,,	0 14 6
Globe	,,	0 15 0
Rachael	,,	0 15 0
Dinshaw (Maharaja)	,,	0 14 9
Maher	,,	0 15 3
Kachwa	,,	0 15 0
LEPAD.		
Spring	,,	0 15 6
Textile	,,	0 15 6
Century	,,	0 15 6
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards.		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 1 0
Jacob	,,	1 1 0
Century	,,	1 1 0
Moon Mill	,,	1 1 0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 0 0
Century	,,	1 0 0
Jacob	,,	1 0 0
Moon Mill	,,	1 0 0
1386 Tata	Per Piece	2 14 0
MARKIN JAPAN.		
4488		12 14 0
3810	,,	11 0 0
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9797	,,	9 10 0
44000	,,	9 5 0
BLACK CHEAK.		
5800 Sholapur		9 0 0
SALITA.		
Century	Per lb.	0 14 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14.		
Kanta	per lb	1 2 6
Phoenix	,,	1 2 9
Framji	,,	1 2 6
DHOTI FITA CHIRMA.		
Yards 5 to 9		
China	,,	1 0 9
Moon	,,	1 1 0
Phoenix	,,	1 0 6
Maher	,,	1 0 9
Simplex	,,	1 0 3

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The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1929.

18D. RATIO MUST GO.

—:o:—

Is the fight for the Ratio over? The remarks of the stalwarts of the Ratio War of a few years ago, on the last Budget, in the Assembly, seem to convey that it would be no longer to India's interests to reopen that controversy. We do not know what special influences have been at work in the rarefied atmosphere of Delhi, which have made that inveterate champion of the 16d. rupee, Sir Purshottamdas Thakordas, to surrender at discretion, and lead his obedient cohorts to an inglorious laying down of the arms on this matter. An interview, however, which the veteran critic of Indian Finance for nearly half a century, Mr. J. A. Wadia, gave to our special representative on this problem and which we publish elsewhere, gives serious food for the reflection whether our leaders and spokesmen in and outside the Assembly would be quite well advised so tamely to surrender to the insidious logic of the 'fait accompli'. Sir George Schuster has, indeed, exploited that argument to its utmost proportion, in the Budget Speech with which he made his debut as a public financier; and, reviewing the entire discussion on the Budget that has so far been reported, we can see no ground for such an ignominious and withal inexplicable ending of a bitter struggle of only two short years agone.

Mr. Wadia's main contention that the higher exchange ratio artificially brought about and now arbitrarily sanctioned by a farce of a legislative enactment has wrought untold harm on Indian agriculture, industry and commerce, is one which, we fancy, no Indian in his senses would be able or inclined to question. It is, therefore, all the more intriguing to know what powerful motives have been at work,—what insidious opiate has been administered imperceptibly to our champions of the lower ratio,—to make them drop the whole fight out of hand, and summarily. The logic of the 'fait accompli' was strong even in 1926, the "Statist" even going the length of pointing out, in a short but telling series of special articles on Indian currency, that the consent of the popular representatives in the Assembly in the Simla Session of 1926 to hold over the fight to the next session, was suicidal, since everyday that elapsed made the case for an 18d. rupee irresistible, simply on the ground of a 'fait accompli'. If the champions of the 16d. rupee did not consider that argument of much importance in February, 1927, in comparison to the immense interests at stake, we cannot for the life of us realise what has happened in two short years more to diminish the importance of those interests. Mr. Wadia considers the loss to the Indian industry and agriculture,—as represented partially at least in the export trade, to be incalculable! Well might he use the word; for even on this single facet of the export trade, counting it to be on an average amounting to £300 million worth of goods per annum, and considering only the last five years, the total of £1,500 million, converted in rupees at Rs. 15 equal to £1 would have brought us Rs. 2,250 crores; while at Rs. 13-5-4 to the pound sterling (or gold, is it?) it has actually brought us only 2,000 crores. 250 crores practically given away as a secret subsidy to British industry, which has been the main competitor of Indian industry. The troubles, again, between Labour and Capital, which have been such a marked and unhealthy feature of recent years in this country, are traced,—and not without reason,—by Mr. Wadia to this artificially enhanced ratio. The Dissenting Minute of Sir Purshottamdas Thakordas to the Hilton-Young Report is itself luminous for the forecast that has come so sadly true in this particular behalf. For Labour will never agree to a reduction in the nominal or money rate of the wages, because the higher exchange value of the rupee gives it a greater purchasing power. And as the industry is further handicapped by the 12-1/2 per cent bonus given to the main competitors of Indian industry in our own domestic market, the captains thereof are at their wits' end in trying to keep their heads above water, without reducing the wages of labour. As this last-named enterprise has proved beyond the strength of the bulk of the Indian industrialists, Labour troubles of increasing frequency and intensity have been the unwelcome consequence. The reasons, therefore, which induced Sir Purshottamdas Thakordas to write that Dissent are, if anything, intensified in the interval; and yet he has changed entirely the key-note of his song in the Assembly. Strange are the ways of these great financiers, who have the additional facility of a tame constituency, which will have no hesitation in registering any decree that these leaders choose to issue, and to join in any refrain it suits their own taste to sing! But will the country at large have nothing to say to the antics of these great financiers?

Mr. Wadia is fully convinced that the spokesmen of the Government, who have brought about the change were perfectly aware of what they were doing from 'their' standpoint of securing an equilibrium in the Budget by concealed taxation,—Mr. Wadia's estimate in this connection is worth consideration by the champions of the lost war of Ratios,—and from "their' additional motive of doing some service to British Industry selling its produce in the unprotected Indian markets,—their entire line of march is not only thoroughly explicable, but perfectly reasonable, too. But 'their' reasons ought to be our danger signals; and we are again surprised that the spokesmen of India in the Assembly have seen fit to acquiesce in the 'fait accompli', without demur or dissent at present. The remedy lies, we fear, not entirely perhaps on the lines indicated or implied by Mr. Wadia's trenchant observations; but that is no reason why we should so tamely accept the mischief that has been done,—assuming that we remain firm in our belief of the "achievement" as being a veritable mischief to India and her interests by such an artificial increase in the exchange value of India's current coin. Mr. Wadia may be unduly sanguine in his belief that the officers of the Government of India—with Sir George Schuster leading,—are convinced that the increased ratio is a mistake; and he may have too great a trust in the goodness of British rule, or the perspicacity of British officials in India. We cannot trust to them to cry of their own accord "Mea Culpa" and ask for penance, before being given absolution. If at all there is any chance of their repentance being genuine, if their is the slightest hope of this repentance materialising in a substantial rectification of the evil that has been wrought, we consider it would be utterly unlikely unless our own stalwarts continue to show a determined front, and threaten to demand a rectification unceasingly, unless Government of their own accord cease this selfish talk of a 'fait accompli'.

WANTED: PROMPT ACTION.

—:o:—

We invite the immediate attention of the Government of Bombay to the plight of the farmers in Gujarat whose crops have been affected by the recent ravages of frost. It will be recalled that Government declared in the Legislative Council that they had issued instructions that individual cases of distress would be carefully inquired into and dealt with sympathetically by revenue officials concerned. In a letter we publish elsewhere Dr. Chandulal Desai complains that after his personal investigations in Jambusar Taluka he is obliged to conclude that Government's sympathy for the farmers is only a camouflage. He found the local revenue officials busy proceeding with the "annawari" valuation in such a way "as to bring all the cases within the statutory six annas provision." It is the urgent duty of Government to inquire promptly into this state of affairs, and instruct the officers concerned that the promise make by them must be translated into action. Otherwise they cannot escape the charge of being profuse only in lip-sympathy with the cultivator's plight

UNGENEROUS AND INSOLENT INSINUATION.

—:o:—

In opposing Mr. Kumar Shankar Ray Chaudhary's resolution in the Council of State to have a revision in the criminal law for the purpose of making trial by jury compuls in cases of sedition Mr. Haig, the Government spokesman [illegible] equitable and overdue reform, made the ungenerous and insolent insinuation that India lacked "sufficient public spirit" for a jury to detach themselves "from political, social, racial and communal influences". It will be difficult for Mr. Haig to support this contention by citing concrete cases where a jury in India has been led away owing to partisan prejudices. The jury system, he said, was introduced in India as "an experimental measure". In Indian eyes the experiment has succeeded wonderfully well and particularly in cases of "sedition" which, as Mr. Khaparde aptly remarked, was difficult to define. It should be made the inalienable right of every accused to enjoy the benefit of a jury. The public has more reason to fear a miscarriage of Justice in a trial for sedition when a Judge is bereft of the assistance of a jury than otherwise.

LAND REVENUE AMENDMENT BILL

STATE NOT OWNER OF SOIL

(By Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale, M.L.C.,

XVIII.

Mr. Sullivan of the Madras Civil Service has recorded an emphatic Note of Dissent against the sweeping theory of State Rights enunciated by the First Famine Commission protesting:—

(i) That the State is not the owner of the soil.

(ii) That the State is entitled to receive a certain fixed share of the produce only.

(iii) That the State's share of the crop is a true land-tax and cannot be called 'rent' without a serious misuse of the terms".

If the State demand absorbs more than a due share of the profits, it is clear that the agricultural industry must be injuriously affected. The extensive and chronic indebtedness of the agriculturists and the absence of marked increase in the yield of the land, its fragmentation, coupled with the increase in population, are factors affecting his ability to pay and hence there are abundant reasons of public policy why the State demand from land should be definitely limited and in order that the limitation should be effective, it must be based upon some clear and intelligible principle. The Famine Commission has overlooked the extreme importance of this growth of population. This omission, however, was to some extent, supplied by Sir James Caird in his separate Report to the Secretary of State for India of 31st October, 1879, in which he clearly pointed out that the unrestrained growth of population, coupled with an exhausting system of agriculture, was the most serious feature of the general outlook.

DECCAN RIOTS AND RE-SETTLEMENT.

The Deccan Riots' Committee in their Report say: "Our attention has been especially directed by the letter of the Government of India to the Bombay Government, No. 995, of the 9th July 1875, to the questions whether the riots were in any way connected with the re-settlement of the land revenue. We have already observed that the enhancement of the Government demand in the Poona Districts operated simultaneously with the fall in prices to contract the riot's solvency. There can be no doubt as to the effect of such enhancement upon the indebted cultivator. By diminishing his profits it renders him less able to repay his present debts, and it also renders him less able to borrow. On the creditor its effect will be to diminish his income both as a creditor receiving the profits of his debtor's lands and in many cases also as a proprietor drawing income from land in his possession. He will seek to recoup himself for these losses in his income by pressing his demand upon the debtor, and he will reduce the amount of future loans in proportion to the reduction in his debtor's income. By these natural consequenses we believe that the enhancement of the Government demand contributed in the Poona Districts to aggravate the result of the fall in prices."

A POLL TAX.

The assurances of 1856 and 1864 have never been withdrawn by any competent authority and, as remarked by Sir William Wedderburn of the Bombay Civil Service in his pamphlet on "Revenue Enhancement" they constitute the Magna Charta of the rayatwari cultivator. The author has in the same pamphlet referred to the valuable Minute of 1875 of Sir Louis Mallet, permanent Under-Secretary of State, and, after briefly noticing those parts of the discussion that ensued which bore on the question of the nature and limit of the Government demand under a rayatwari settlement in the Bombay Presidency, has thus concluded:—"To sum up therefore our gleanings as to the practical incidence of the land revenue, we may say that by reason of exhausted soil, increasing population, high assessment and low prices, there has in these latter days been produced a state of things in the Deccan a full degree lower than that described by Sir Bartle Frere as existing in his early years. And in answer to the question propounded above, we must reply that the Settlement Departments have not limited their enhancements according "to any principle recognised by the Secretary of State" that instead of obeying the orders of 1856 and 1864, they have guided themselves by certain artificial and arbitrary rules, often at variance with actual facts and that the assessment instead of being being a tax upon rent is for the most part paid out of labour operating thus as a poll-tax upon the poorest class of the agricultural community

(To Be Continued).

Previous articles appeared on Nov. 11 20 and 25 December 4 and 28, January 4, 8, 11 and 15 February 15, 16 and 23 and March 1, 6, 12 and 18 respectively.

FROST HAVOC IN GUJARAT

—:o:—

GOVT. POLICY V. OFFICIAL PRACTICE

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You are aware that the Government has given very wide publicity to its orders in the matter of the consideration of the cases of individual farmers who have been affected by the recent catastrophe due to the ravages of frost in Gujarat. To all outward appearances, the Government's attitude in the matter, appears to be one of sympathy and manifestation of feeling for the welfare of the farmer. But when you examine the situation as it stands in the mofussil, one is driven to the conclusion that it is nothing but a camouflage. I toured round the Jambusar Taluka on the 16th instant and had the opportunity of visiting many villages and talking the present crop situation over with many reliable agriculturists of the Taluka. To my surprise, I found that the local officials were taking the Government orders by the contraries and seemed to be believing that it was a part of their duty, right or wrong, to effect the anavari valuation in such a way as to bring all the cases within the statutory six annas provision. The miseries of the farmer, his unhappy situation does not to them appear a matter of any concern. Their only concern seems to be to utilize the present unfortunate crisis for the purposes of getting into the good books of Government. I found that in several villages, the Jambusar Mamlatdar has not cared to look into the individual cases, not cared to examine the fields or to make an honest effort to find the real situation. He seems to have satisfied himself by a conference with his village officials in the chowra. Not only that, but the village people suspect that he and his officials had ready-made anvaris with them which they finally adopted in spite of the village people clearly expressing themselves quite differently. The Wagra Mamlatdar has followed the same practice and has besides adopted the exhibition of manners which can hardly be recognised as proper. In several villages where there are no grass-growing plots, these officials have chosen to swell the anavari valuation by putting in the maximum valuation for grass production. It is not understood how they got their figures for grass production without their being any special arears reserved for the purpose. It may be that the shades, i.e., the narrow strips bordering arable lands may have been utilized for the purpose. But, it is a well-known fact that these small strips can yield very little in the form of income. It is not understood why the Mamlatdars go out of their way to oblige the Government by meting out unfair treatment to the poor cultivators who have enough of natural calamities to be subjected to further harassment in the shape of unnatural treatment from those who pose to be their 'Ma-Baps'. Ours is an Indianised District where people have a right to expect a fairer and juster treatment. It is hoped that the matters will still be mended by those at the top of local administration. The public expects nothing but even-handed justice. If they are disillusioned of their belief in the much-vaunted sense of British justice, the results can be anticipated. People have barely enough to feed themselves. If they are deprived of that little, hunger will force them to dare the devil. It is hoped that those responsible for administration and Law and Order will realize the gravity of the situation and be alive to their responsibilities.—Yours, etc.,

CHANDULAL M. DESAI.
Seva-Ashram.
Broach, March 17.

Notes of the Day.

Timely Protest.

The extreme unwisdom of the anti-Native legislation on which the Hertzogite Party in the South African Legislature are determined, has caused serious concern amongst the responsible and far-seeing elements of the White community in South Africa. A manifesto issued over the signature of the Archbishop of Cape Town and other influential men, well-known in the public life of South Africa, utters the grave warning that depriving the Natives of the political rights they possessed hitherto is sure to arouse "a rankling sense in their heart of being strangers to their own country." It is significant that in their manifesto the signatories point out that the Native had "never abused" the right which he enjoyed so long. Their timely protest may not have any effect on the narrow-minded followers of General Hertzog, but its appearance on the eve of the general elections should be a warning to the average voter of the danger of subscribing to the anti-Native policy of the Hertzog Cabinet.

Khaddar Protection Bill.

Pandit Motilal Nehru's Khaddar Protection Bill should be welcomed by all who value honesty in trade, whether they believe in the Khaddar cult or not. The Bill does not ask for a bounty from Government for Khaddar, though such a bounty would be as just and beneficent as any given by Government. It only asks that the universally accepted meaning of "Khaddar" and "Khadi" as Indian hand-spun and hand-woven cloth should be so recognised by Government as to make it an offence for people to palm off spurious Khaddar as genuine stuff. Khaddar is steadily gaining in popularity, if only because of its great humanitarian value, in face of tremendous odds. And it is cruel and dishonest for any one to exploit that popularity by using the name "Khaddar" to describe stuff which is anything but Khaddar, just as it is dishonest to pass off vegetable ghee as pure ghee.

Professors And Politics.

The Court of the Delhi University has, according to an Associated Press message, passed a resolution that "paid servants of the University should not take part in the politics of the country, specially of a communal nature, and should not write articles in the Press which are likely to offend the susceptibilities of any community." We fully appreciate the motives of the Court in taking this action, but if the language of the resolution is exactly as stated above, we fear that the resolution is not very felicitously worded. We agree that University professors should not do anything calculated to inflame communal ill-feeling. But is it wrong for a professor to denounce social wrongs perpetrated in the name of religion, only because such denunciation may "offend the susceptibilities of any community"? And is it wise or patriotic to prevent a professor from taking any part in any kind of politics of the country? A University should take care that the remedy it adopts is not worse than the disease.

Aid To Released Prisoners.

The annual report of the Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners' Aid Society for the year 1928 shows that the Society has done fairly good work during the year. The main work of the institution is to help needy released prisoners with money, food and clothing and, where possible, to find employment for them. During the year under report the Society helped 439 persons, mostly with doles of cash or food, and could find work for only 38 persons. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 5,433, of which, however, only Rs. 781 was spent on relief to released prisoners, whereas Rs. 1,410 was spent on salaries. The Society maintains itself mainly on the interest of about Rs. 1,000 accruing from the Capital Fund; a Government grant of Rs. 1,415, and on contributions from charitable individuals and institutions. The report does not mention where is the Society's office, how many members it consists of, whether it is open to the public to become its members and whether any attempts were made to enlist more members. One would also like to know how many meetings of the Central Committee of 26 members were held during the year and what was the average attendance at the meetings. It may be possible to interest the public more in the working of this beneficent Society.

A Thought For The Day.

"In countries which are denied Home Rule, that is, in which the Government does not rest on the consent of the people, it must rest on military coercion; and the bureaucracy, however legal and civil it might be in form and even in the character of its best officials, must in the end become infected with the panic characteristic of militarism."

BERNARD SHAW.

INDIA'S OLIVE BRANCH TO BRITAIN.

Pt. Motilal on Calcutta Ultimatum.

ALIEN RULE MEANS 'TYRANNY'

Destitution is Reward of British Rule

POPULAR ATTACK ON FINANCE BILL

Indian Merchants Won't Put Up with Present Govt. any more

NEW DELHI, Mar. 18.

The Legislative Assembly continue today the consideration of the Finance Bill.

Sir Denys Bray replying to Maung Toy Kyi said that the Shan States were part of British India and their Chiefs and inhabitants were British subjects. Therefore, the Shan States coutld not be included among the Indian States.

BURMANS IN INDIA ARMY.

Mr. Mackworth Young informed the same member that 268 Burmans were serving in the Indian Army on 1st January last. There were 1199 Kachins, 698 Chins and 697 Karens serving in the Indian Army on the same date. Government did not share Maung Tok Kyi's view that these were backward classes.

PRESIDENTS MISTAKE.

The President said he yesterday ruled out Mr. Lamb on the ground that the House had already voted against the separation of Burma. This was on a misunderstanding regarding Mr. Munshi's motion carried by the House the other day. Mr. Lamb later pointed it out to him and the President was sorry he committed a mistake. He would call upon Mr. Lamb to continue his speech. "I am sorry no one in the House pointed this out to me."

Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed: I am sorry, Sir, I wasn't here. (Laughter.)

Mr. Lamb regrettetd he could not point is out yesterday. Mr. Lamb protested against the rice duty and double supertax in Burma. He udged the Finance Member to relieve Burma of this burden of Rs. one crore and to prove that India couldt be just to her. And this crore the Finance Member could realise from the other provinces if only his incometax department became as efficient as it was in Burma.

INTERNAL DEPRESSION IN INDIA.

Mr. Birla said the Finance Member was acting wrongly in persuading himself to think that things were not so dark and that he could rely much on Railway Budget to meet his difficulties. India was not suffering from world depression but from internal depression caused by the poverty of the agriculturist.

GOVT.'S POLICY OF DEFLATION.

Mr. Birla asked the Finance Member what proposals he had for restoring the country's prosperity? The agriculturist wanted at cheap rates. Government should give up the policy of deflation and give the country sufficient currency.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' WARNING.

Concluding Mr. Birla referred to an important speech made by Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas and asked the Government to take note of the warning issued by the merchants. Generally the merchants did not interfere in politics for the Indian political movement was safe in the hands of political leaders, but they must point out that they were not prepared to put up with the present system of Government any more. If the national demand was not granted the merchants might be forced not to co-operate with the Government.

PANDIT MOTILAL'S SPEECH.

Pandit Motilal Nehru, Swarajist leader, devoted a good deal of the portion of his speech to an appeal for the rejection of the Finance Bill and to an appeal to Sir Purshottamdas to vote with him in the lobbies. He analysed both sets of speeches which condemned the financial policy of the Government and said almost the same arguments had been used against the present system of Government and yet while one party was asking for the rejection of the Finance Bill the other party although in had joined in voting against the civil and military administration of the Government at the time of discussion of grants, was now prepared to vote for the Finance Bill. Pandit Motilal affirmed: What we wish to make out in voting against the Finance Bill is to emphasise our grievance that you are governing the country not by our willing consent and co-operation but against our declared and deliberate will. We have refused supplies for civil and military administrations by voting against the demands for the Executive Council and Army Department and, on the analogy of free contries, where will that Government be after this rejection? Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas joined us in voting against these two heads and now he will be undoing that work if he will not vote against the Finance Bill, especially after the Governor-General's restoration of the cuts. Is it mainly for Sir Purshottamdas or for the House to say that having voted against those two heads we have done our duty and now we should vote for the Finance Bill as otherwise the Government cannot get on? I say that attitude is inconsistent and stultifying. So far as it lies in our power we should not by any act of ours signify assent to the continuance of the present system of Government is not fit to go on as for our friends stated then let it better stop going.

Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed: Then why do you want khaddar protection

Pandit Motilal: I want protection from you first. (Laughter).

Proceeding, Pandit Motilal Nehru referred to Sir Purshottamdas' observation that finance was the bedrock of political reform and contended "when it was a question of freedom no consideration of reform can precede the attainment of freedom. All reforms will follow after freedom".

FOREIGN RULE MEANS TYRANNY.

Pandit Motilal quoted passages from Doctor Sunderland's recent book to show that in every way India was in the grip of Great Britain, and railways, posts and telegraphs, and palatial buildings did not in any way signify the prosperity of people who as a matter of fact were suffering from destitution. When people were suffering from destitution there was a fundamental error in the government of the country and as Abraham Lincoln said for one nation to rule another was a tyranny. He next questioned the propriety of British India being asked to pay for the expenditure of the Butler Committee's enquiry when it was not British India but Indian States which wanted the enquiry. Pandit Motilal alluded to the recent agreement between Britain and Russia over Russian Oil companies and said this agreement embodied equal treatment and equal markets. Treatment to India was in form of Public Safety Bills and new forms of repression. Pandit Motilal referred to the great welcome change that came over Czecho-Slavakia in ten years' time, from foreign misrule and anarchy to a well-organised, peaceful, contented and self-reliant nation enjoying the confidence even of the other countries.

Concluding Pandit Motilal referred to the Calcutta Congress resolution and said:

A FRIENDLY GESTURE.

It has been described as an ultimatum. In one sense, you may call it an ultimatum. It is an invitation to you to make up your mind within one year to put India on her own legs. It says we shall accept full responsible government within that time. But if you show no inclination and, on the contrary, events intervene which show that you will not, either at the end of the year or at any time, concede full responsible Government, then we shall try to follow our own programme. We are willing to keep up British connection only on honourable terms and those honourable terms are stated in the Congress resolution as being the same as Dominion Status. That is the very least. If you are not going to grant this, at least make up your mind and have the courage to say "no". Promises unaccompanied by acion will not satisfy India. So long as the matter remains in the range of promises, it is the duty of every elected Indian member not to signify assent to any financial measure of the Government and least of all to the Finance Bill. I say to Government 'You may continue the present system as long as you think you can. Though nemesis may be slow, it will overtake you all the same'.

Mr Aney criticised the military expenditure and land revenue policy of the Government of India. He said it was a matter for great concern that revenue side was showing a tendency of decreasing returns while expenditure side showed increasing returns.

RULE OF WHIM

Referring to the systems of land tenures in the country he said Government had no definite universally applicable and scientific policy of land revenues. Even the Agricultural Commission were precluded from examining the subject. The whole method of land assessment rested on a conjectual basis and was left to the whim of individuals. One event effect of the present system of land tenures was that the cultivator was deep down in debt. He urged that the Government should take early steps to improve the lot of the masses, especially of the cultivators. He said in conclusion that he would vote against the Finance Bill.

DESTITUTION AND MISERY.

Dewan Chamanlal did not want the Finance Member to be mere totalizator machine but one who would work for the prosperity of the country. Had be any plans to show that the Government had his in view? Indian agriculturists, according to the testimony of all economist writers, were suffering from destitution and misery and even the Bombay industrial worker, who was far better off than the agricultural labourer, did not get enough. On the other hand, landlords were rapacious. Government appointed the Agricultural Commission but kept out the land revenue policy without a revision of which no relief to agricultural labourers was possible. His own Weekly Payments of Wages Bill was opposed by the Govednment. He urged the House to vote no supplies for such a Government.

APPALLING INFANT MORTALITY.

Continuing after lunch, Dewan Chamanlal asked what the Government had done to improve the conditions of industrial labour since 1892 for he maintained that the conditions remained unaltered. Thirty people were still allowed to dwell in one-room tenements and infantile mortality which was the standard for judging the sanitary conditions stood at 500 per 1,000 in Bombay. The speaker said that such conditions would have resulted in revolutions in any other civilized countries. He told the Government if the task of managing India properly was beyond their power let them hand it over to others.

LIVING WAGE.

Mr. Chamanlal next referred to the question of minimum subsistence wage in India and showed by figures that it was generally fixed at Rupees five per head by the Government for ex-soldiers and he asked the Government members to try and live on that wage for a month. Referring to labour in coalfields Mr. Chamanlal condemned the system of women being employed underground and that too for Rs. seven a month. "Is that success or failured? Is that humanity or brutality? You have succeeded in soaring high military budget but you have utterly failed to ameliorate the condition of the masses.

TEST OF GOOD GOVT.

Mr. T. B. Roy associated himself wtih Sir Purshottamdas' opposition to the rejection of the Finance Bill. He voiced the protest of Bengal against the Meston Settlement and said the test of good Government was sound finance and this was lacking in all the major provinces. Government must adopt an economy campaign. The speakers did not believe that a millenium could come without a revival of cottage industry for he believed that there was nothing to choose between the foreign capitalist and the Indian capitalist. ("Hear, hear".) Branches of the Imperial Bank should be opened in the villages to make cheap money available

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said in India Parliament did not express the national will. The Finance Bill, was simply a demand by the Army of Occupation to meet its cost of occupation. If a plebiscite were to be taken, an overwhelming majority of the people would tell the British to leave India without bag andvaggage (Laughter) The speaker did not expect a miracle from the Finance Member who was a mamber of a suboddinate Government whose policy was first to safeguard the British vested interests in India, next to provide for Imperial needs in the East, and then only to look to the Indian people's interests.

At this stage the House adjourned till to-morrow when the debate on the consideration stage may conclude.

The Opposition seems determined to prolong the debate, thereby making it difficult for the Government to proceed with the Trades Disputes Bill this session.—A. P.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURES

—:o:—

JOHUKMIES HAVE THE DAY

MADRAS March, 19

By 70 votes to 37 the Madras Legislative Council rejected the Swarajist motion expressing want of confidence in the present Ministry. Independen Nationalists voted with the Swarajists while Justicies and other groups voted against the motion.

Answering an interpellation this morning the Chief Minister said Mr. Gopalkrishnan, a law student was sent away from the Law College not for taking part in the hartal, but because he threatened a strike in the college.—A. P.

BEHAR MINISTERS SAFE

—:o:—

PATNA, March 19

After further discussion the Bihar Legislative Council rejected the Swarajist motion for a nominal cut in the budget provision for the Executive Council when was moved with a view to censure the Government on their report on the working of the Reforms. Mr. Ram Chaitra Singh, Swarajist, moved the total omission of the provision made for Ministers his object being to scrap the Dyarchy, which he said, had been a failre. Government spokenmen replied hat the ministers under dyarchy had done a great deal for the wellbeing of the province. The motion was negatived.—A. P.

SWARAJIST MOTION DEFEATED

—:o:—

LUCKNOW March 19

The Swarajist motion in the U. P. Council censuring the Ministers was defeated, 44 voting for and 67 against A. P.

BENGAL COUNCIL

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, March 18.

At to-day's Council a demand for Rs.21,96,000 was made under Excise. A motion of token cut was made when a dissussion on the policy of vending excise shops was raised by Mr. S. C. Mukerjee (Nominated). He pointed out that there was nepotism and favouritism by Collector of Calcutta in granting licenses and mentioned individual cases in support of his assertion.

The Member in-charge of Excise and Government were following the policy of minimum consumption with the result that the consumption of country spirit, Ganja and opium had decreased without loss of revenues.

The motion was carried.

Another cut motion was put when the excise policy of the Government was generally discussed. The motion was negatived.—A. P.

BARISAL POLICE RAID

—:o:—

SEQUEL TO MURDER OF SUPERINTENDENT

BARISAL, March 19.

The Police raided and searched simultaneously the Barisal Newspaper office, editor's house, the Abhuyuday Press, the Swaraj sevak Sangha, the District Youth Association and another house this noon in connection with murder of A police sub-inspector which was committed some days back. Some papers, newspaper cuttings, rules and regulations of the Youth Association were seized—Free Press

CRUSHING GOVT. DEFEAT

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, March 19

In the Bengal Legislative Council to-day Sir P. C. Mitter replying to a question said that it was hoped that loans for purpose of improving water supply would be made to District Boards in the course of the year 1930-31. If all the District Boards took advantage of the Government offer it would be necessary to borrow from the Government of India. With one rupee token cut the whole demand under head 'Stamps' for Rs. 8,47,000 was then passed, as also the demand under head 'forest' with one crushing Government defeat in which Rs. 15000 was refused by 71 to 25 votes to draw the attention of the Government to the miseries of tenants of Atia Hill in Mymensingh District. After passing some more demands the Council adjourned till tomorrow.—Free Press.

RICH JEWELLER'S MUNIFICENCE

—:o:—

HYDERABAD (SIND), March 18.

Bhai Tarachand Paroram, proprietor of a well-known firm of jewellers, who died recently, has willed half a lakh of rupees for charitable purposes.—Free Press.

WHY IS INDIA BEING BLED?

To Make Englishmen's Lives Less Laborious

INCALCULABLE LOSS TO PRODUCERS AND LABOUR

Mr. Jamshedji Wadia Denounces 18d. Ratio and its Sponsors

70 CRORES OF INDIRECT TAXATION

—:o:—

Mr. Jamsetjee Ardeshir Wadia, the well-known authority on Indian finance and currency was interviewed by a special representative of "The Chronicle", regarding the statements made on the floor of the Legislative Assembly recently that the 1sh. 6d. ratio was perfectly stablished and that the country was the better for it. It will be remembered that Mr. Waida was one of the stalwarts of the war started in Bombay in 1926 against the then proposed increase of the ratio and was one of the foremost speakers at the crowded meeting of he citizens held in the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall presided over by Sir Victor Sassoon, which roundly condemned the disastrous proposal of the Hilton-Young Currency Commission. Mr. Wadia has been thoroughly versed in the intricacies of international finance and knows the game of the financial authorities of India too well. In an exclusive interview to our special representative Mr. Wadia spoke at length in the most lucid manner and gave a graphic description of the incalculable loss incured by India by the raising of the exchange rate.

LOSS TO AGRICUTURISTS.

Asked whether it was true that the ratio of 1 sh. 6d. was stablished and whether it was dangerous to reverse it. Mr. Wadia said:—"You can stabilise your exchange at 1 sh. if you like at 1sh. 4d. if you like or at 1sh. 8d. if you like as long as the balance of trade is in India's favour. The exchange can be taken as high as you like. When people said that 1sh. 4d. was our natural rate Sir Basil Blackett said that 1sh. was not natural nor 18d. but he could take it by manipulation to 1sh. 8d. and possibly even to 2sh. And he was right. But the difference is this—that the higher the exchange rate the greater is the loss to producer and if at 1sh. 4d. he got Rs. 15/- for his £1/- worth of produce in the netural markets of the world at 2sh. to the rupee he would get Rs. 10/- as he got it the other day when exchange was shoved up to 2sh. after the Babington Smith's Report. In fact he got less than Rs. 10/- because exchange was fixed up at 2sh. gold which worked up at 2sh. 11d. The Government tried to maintain it and it was admitted in the House of Lords that India lost Rs. 30 crores by reverse Council bills."

DANGER OF HIGH RAITED.

"It should be remembered", continued Mr. Wadia to our representative "that the Government of India are always desirous of having 18d. to the rupee, and when the matter was first before the Herschel Committee in 1892 the Herschel Committee very reluctantly ordered the closing of the mints because our Government threatened bankruptcy; but knowing the danger of high exchange they fixed it at 1sh. 4d. It should be also remembered that although India was ignorant since our commercial classes have no great economic knowledge, and the educated classes are busy with the attempts to get into place and power, and our economic professors are after all being text-book professors. The Government of India always knew, then and now, the danger of a high exchange. In a Despatch sent to the Secretary of State in 1897 they distinctly stated that a higher exchange is absolutely of no benefit to all the vital interests of the country, whilst our tex-book professors state that the ratio is of no account and that it can be fixed up at any rate."

"The Government of India in their recent Despatches. I believe in 1924-25 distinctly informed the Secretary of State that no higher ratio than 1sh. 6d. was possible—that no Currency Committee would recommend it that is themselves would recommend it".

Our representative then followed up by questioning Mr. Wadia as to why the ratio was considered to be of importance in a country like India, if our text-book professors considered that the rate of exchange was of not any great importance at all.

Mr. Wedia referred to the event of Professor Marshall being invited as an expert witness before the Fowler Committee since to the fact of a merchant of the standing of the late Mr. S. Ralli and an economist of the reputation of the late Sir Robert Griffin, having both opposed the closing of the mints. Mr. Ralli of Messrs. Ralli Brothers said that if the exchange was fixed at 1sh. to the rupee, he would have no objection but 1sh. 4d. was too high. Professor Marshall, a man of European reputation said that he had no particular knowledge of Indian conditions and that that knowledge was necessary for him and if he gave his evidence, which he did, it was without that knowledge. The best way to illustrate the difference between India and other countries would be by quoting from the Minute of Dissent by two members of Fowler Committee. These two members are Mr. Robert Cambell and John Muir. They thought 16d. was too high and they wanted it to be reduced to 15d. and they expressed themselves as follows:—

BOMBAY FOREIGN INDUSTRY.

"It is on this aspect of the question that we base our strongest objection to 1sh. 4d.—its effect as an unfair tax on native production while conferring a bounty on imported goods. It is not a sufficient reply to this to say that, as imports are paid for by exports the gain and loss to the community are equal. This is evident when we consider that the native producer is the class which loses, while the class that gains is the consumer of the imported goods. It can never be sound policy to handicap native industry while giving a bounty to foreign imports and in the case with India with large foreign obligations which can only be met by surplus export of produce, it would be a fatal course to pursue. The deny that the artbitrary enhancement of the currency is a tax and to argue that the producer is no worse off in the long run, that wages and other charges must in time adjust themselves to its altered value is to maintain the dangerous principle that the Government may lighten its liabilities without injury by a step of this kind."

Mr. Wadia was thereupon asked what then were the conscerations that prompted another man of the international standing lige Sir Basil Blackett to change the

(Continued on page 8.)

STOP PRESS.

PESHAWAR, Mar. 19.

General Nadir Khan has addressed a letter to Bach-I-Saqao stating that the latter made an error in making himself King since he was without qualifications for kingship, inviting Saqaos co-operation in the conference to be held for the purpose of selecting a ruler and intimating that in case he does not co-operate, he (Nadir Khan) would use his influence for raising the tribesmen against Bach-I-Saqao.—A. P.

QUETTA, March 19.

Fighting is reported to have broken out between the Ghilzais and Hasaras in Deh Chopan District. There has been long standing enmity between the two tribes.—A. P.

QUETTA, March 19.

Though the reason for the fighting is obscure, it appears if not checked, likely to handicap the Hazaras considerably in rendering Amanullah the support they have promised him. On the other hand, it will keep the Ghilzais occupied elsewhere, should their intentions be hostile to Amanullah.—A. P.

WOMEN WORKERS TO THE FRONT

—:o:—

BOYCOTT CAMPAIGN IN KARACHI

KARACHI, March 18.

Bonfire of foreign cloth was a great success at Karachi. During the whole week, Swami Govindanand with his comrades carried on intensive propaganda. Response to the Congress leaders' appeals from college students and Sindhi ladies was beyond expectation. Some gave away entirely new garments for the bonfire. A ten-faced demon effigy stuffed with foreign clothes was taken round in a camel cart, the procession passing through important streets in the city. It terminated at sunset at Rambagh recreation ground where it was to be burnt.

Swami Govindanand presiding over a mammoth meeting congratulated the people on their wonderful response and hoped they would keep up this movement and see there remained not even a shred of foreign cloth in any home. To-day he said India had commenced the practical fight for Swaraj in right earnest and may we all have courage to sacrifice our all to win it.

Parvati Devi, a local woman Congress worker, then set fire to the demon whose flames rose very high and several people threw their caps as libations to the bonfire which lasted for over an hour. The police guarded every crossing of four roads as well as the procession route and European and Indian police officials accompanied the procession.—Free Press.

KHADI PROPAGANDA IN AJMERE

AJMER, March 18.

In accordance with the instructions of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress with regard to boycott of foreign cloth, a well-attended public meeting of the citizens of Ajmer was held under the auspices of the Rajasthan Charkha Sangha yesterday evening, Pandit Parmnaandji presiding. Speeches were made urging the necessity for boycott of foreign cloth.

Arrangements are being made to form a strong boycott committee to further the cause of the boycott movement and for hawking Khadi.—Free Press.

BONFIRE OF FOREIGN CLOTHES AT SURAT

SURAT, March 18.

At the close of a public meeting held last night on the Tapti River sands under the presidency of Mr. Dayalji N. Desai who exhorted the audience to adopt 'Swadeshivrat' and to boycott foreign cloth, a heap of foreign clothes collected during the day was set fire to amidst shouts of "Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai".

Mr. O'Gorman, the Superintendent of Police, with Deputy Superintendent, Khan Bahadur Kothavala, was present when the meeting was in progress.—A. P.

BOYCOTT MOVEMENT AT PATNA

PATNA, March 18.

Patna observed the day of boycott of foreign cloth. Babu Rajendra Prasad presided at a largely attended meeting and lighted a bonfire of foreign cloth that had been collected previously.—A. P.

PILES FINALLY CURED.

PAIN, INFLAMMATION & SWELLING QUICKLY RELIEVED BY ZAM-BUK.

Are you a victim of that dread malady Piles? Do you feel those burning and itching sensations at the bowel extremity which are a sure warning? Piles, or haemorrhoids are inflamed, swollen growths causing almost incessant pain. Often they burst, when there is great loss of blood. Everyone is liable to piles, but more often they attack those whose occupations entail exposure to climate and long hours sitting or standing in damp places. Zam-Buk, that wonderful herbal balm, has cured thousands when operation seemed inevitable. It will cure you, too!

Cleanse the affected parts thoroughly before using Zam-Buk. Then apply the balm three or four times a day, spread on small wads of cotton wool, or with the finger tips. Zam-Buk will be found wonderfully soothing. It quickly soothes the burning itching, stops bleeding and relieves the congested veins. Zam-Buk is highly antiseptic and also has a mild contractive or astringent influence. Its continued use causes the protrusions to get smaller and smaller until finally they disappear altogether. To assist the healing effect of Zam-Buk, it is essential that a regular daily action of the bowels be maintained.

Zam-Buk heals in Nature's own way with the aid of Nature's herbs. For eczema, ulcers, bad legs, poisoned wounds, piles, festering sores, abscesses, ringworm, Dhobi's itch prickly heat sore feet cuts, burns, scalds, aches and pains, etc; be sure to rely upon Zam-Buk. Guaranteed free from all animal fats. Of medicine dealers everywhere. Re. One or Rs. 2-4 a box. Agents:—Messrs Kemp & Co. Ltd., Charni Road, Bombay.

(Advt.)

WHY IS INDIA BEING BLED?

—:o:—

rate of exchange.

Mr. Wadia emphatically denied to our representative that "Sir Basil Blackett was a man of international reputation." He (Sir Basil Blackett) was well aware of the danger of high exchange and hence his Despatches to the Secretary of State who wanted a higher ratio than 1sh. 6d. Mr. Wadia recalled that when he was in Paris in 1925 he saw in the telegraphic columns of the Continental Edition of the "Daily Mail" in the month of October of that year, a message from Bombay in which Sir Basil Blackett asked the members of the Bombay Indian Chamber of Commerce to have confidence in the Government of India and its good intentions and he assured the members that no higher rate than 1sh 6d. was contemplated as a higher rate would depress export prices. This clearly shows that he knew the dangers of a higher exchange. Mr. Wadia here warmed up and said:—"As I have said before the Government of India knew it. The Hersebel Committee knew it. The Fowler Committee knew it and the Despatches of the Government of India in 1924-25 clearly show that our Government was not ignorant."

Our representative here interjected and quickly put in a query to Mr. Wadia. "Why then did Sir Basil Blackett change the rate of exchange? You, Mr. Wadia, who have always admired the British statesmen and officials and have such a high opinion of their integrity and honesty will you please tell me what prompted Sir Basil Blackett, such a high British official to change it and thus injure Indian interests."

WHY RATIO WAS RAISED.

Mr. Wadia said at once:—"He wanted more money. Money for the Treasury. Money for increased salaries in the services, money to thelp the export trade of Lancashire in particular and England in general. To make the lives of Englishmen less laborious and Sir Basil thought that we could be bled to the extent of 2d. without killing us and he knew that the ignorance of the press and the people was profound and money had to be obtained anyhow. After the Armistice the ex-Finance Member of the Government of India was asked how much extra money was raised in the shape of direct taxation and his reply was that it was 42-1/2 crores of rupees. In indirect change in the ratio he has taken about 11 per cent more and in Railway charges about 11 per cent more. Our budget is about Rs. 134 crores a year and the Railway Budget about Rs. 106 crores a year—that is in all Rs. 240 crores on which we have given about Rs. 26 crores more. So in direct and indirect taxation the increase has been Rs. 70 crores after the Armistic."

THE POOR IMPOVERISHED.

Our representative then enquired of Mr. Wadia the amount of loss incurred per year after the ratio was changed.

"It is incalculable," declared Mr. Wadia and he gave an illustration in support of his strong declaration, "We produce 60 lakhs of bales of cotton per annum and we consume about 20 lakhs of bales in the country. The producer not only loses on the export of 40 lakhs of bales but the producer loses on the 20 lakhs he sells locally. The price of cotton in Bombay is the same as is in Liverpool plus freight and shipping charges which come to very little. If you will read "The Statist" of the 5th November 1892 you will find a scathing denunciation of what the Government of India propose to do by enhancing the gold value of the rupee, it was said that the wealth of the poor are to be transferred to the rich, to the Government and its officials and to its parasites, who all live upon the producer. The Lord Commissioners of the Treasury to the Secretary of State for India in Council dated the 4th November 1879 wrote as follows:—

"It appears too that the Government of India in making the present proposal lay themselves open to the same criticism as are made upon their Government which have depreciated their currencies. In general the objects of such Governments have been to diminish the amount they have to pay their creditors. In the present case the object to the Indian Government appears to be to increase the amount they receive from the taxpayers. The Government scheme may relieve the Indian Government and others who desire to remit the money to England but this relief will be given at the expense of the Indian taxpayer."

Sir A. P. MacDonnell, G.C.S.I., now Lord MacDonnell, told the Fowler Committee of 1898 as follows:—

"Yes, of course, I am aware that the effect of the closure of the mints might possibly tend to increase taxation; because although the number of coins paid in is the same nevertheless the coin might represent more commodies. But this effect is produced unconsciously. The The people are conscious of no additional burden".

"WE ARE TO BE BLED."

"We are to be bled", continued Mr. Wadia, "but we are unconscious of the blood we are losing. You have asked me that I have so much admiration for our rulers and yet I condemn and have condemned for the last thirty years their Currency policy. My admiration for our rulers has not been diminished a bit. I have always known that the are human and that the are not angels. They bleed us occasionally and in a refined sort of manner whilst generally speaking the rulers of the Indian States are bleeding their subjects year in and year out. It should be remembered that this matter has been before the country for over forty years and what a sorry figure all of us including our learned professors have cut in the matter. It is their ignorance which has given us 1sh. 6d. Sir Basil Blackett fought for 1sh. 6d. and some of us fought for 1sh. 4d. and we lost it. The Legislative Assembly has passed it?

Mr. Wadia then went on to say:—"I quoted before "The Statist" of the 5th November 1892, but I have not seen it in "The Statist" myself but I saw it reported in a speech of the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha delivered in the Congress of 1892 when he quoted "The Statist" and denounced the Government. I spoke to Sir Pherozesha Mehta very often and he asked me to go with him to Calcutta to attend the Congress of 1901 when Sir Dinshaw Wacha was President of the Congress when a resolution was passed denouncing the closing of the mints and fixing of ratio of 1sh. 4d. Sir Dinshaw Wacha is now bursting with enthusiasm for all benefits conferred by Sir Basil Blackett on his ungrateful country. Let me give you another quotation which shows how little we know about the subject and to-day we are as ignorant as ever."

INDIA'S PATHETIC IGNORANCE.

Mr. Wadia recalled the conversation he had had with an English Editor now retired after thirty years of journalism for whose economic knowledge he had great respect when he told him very recently that this subject is not known to our text-book professors, publicists, our industrialists and the commercial classes with the exception of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas. Mr. Wadia said that he would like to quote further a statement of Mr. J. F. O'Connor who in answer to a question of the Currency Committee in 1898 said: "We have never found reference to anything like dissatisfaction as arising out of the closing of the mints. Ever since 1893 there is really no reference to anything of the kind except now and then in two Bengali papers which wrote of the matter in a very ignorant manner."

THE ROOT OF ALL TROUBLES.

Mr. Wadia further remarked that he would "attribute all our present trouble to this ratio. We have injured the agriculturist because he receives 11 per cent. less for his produce. We have golaced the tertile manufacturhave injured the industrialists who are not able to sell their output in the local markets owing to large increase of imported goods and we have injured labour which was supposed to ben fit by 1sh. 6d. ratio because no labour can thrive when factories in which they work are taken at a terrible disadvantage. Labour and Capital depend on each other for their prosperity and one cannot prosper without the other. We have given the producer an Agricultural Commission after taking from him 11 per cent. We ers by giving them a Committee to exploit outside markets where we sell only 8 per cent. of our output, whilst 92 per cent. of the output consumed at home is injured. And we have solaced Labour by a Labour Commission after injuring their industry in whose welfare they are so largely interested. We are being treated by Government as grown-up children and after some grumbling we are living comforted by these crumbs thrown to us.

CONSPIRACY OF SILENCE.

Our representative enquired of Mr. Wadia as to what remedy he would then suggest under these circumstances, without injuring his British friends or anybody else.

Mr. Wadia analysed the whole present economic situation and added:—"I shall say this merely. That the English Chambers of Commerce and the English Press speaking broadly are observing a conspiracy of silence. I now firmly believe that the present Finance Member of the Government of India and many others in the country who were responsible for raising the rate of exchange from 1sh. 4d. to 1sh 6d. are seriously thinking that a mistake has been committed. But when we established in Bombay the Currency League and tried to enlighten the country we got no support worth the name from the enlightened public or even from the millowenrs worth the name. We have passed the 1sh. 6d. ratio. It was done by hook or crook."

WENTED A MUSSOLINI.

"But it is done", declared Mr. Wadia almost with a sense of despair. "In the present state of the country when the rulers and the ruled are at such awful variance which is bound to increase as we get more conscious of the injury done to us. I think the best way is to find a man in India who would be our Mussolini and the Viceroy should be in the same position to him as the King of Italy is to Mussolini."

The last question put by our representative to Mr. Wadia in accordance with the trend of his previous statements whether it is possible to to find a man like Mussolini in India who would be accepted to everybody.

"In Europe, Italy has found such a man," declared Mr. Wadia in a vein of buoyant enthusiasm. "For India it is extremely difficult to find such a man although our popalation is as large as that of Europe minus Russia. One name only I can think of and no other name. I suggest the name of the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri who should be appointed for five years under the Viceroy with supreme power and authority to reorganise our finances and settle everythingelse in dispute and then only I firmly believe that peace will be restored to India."

B. B. & C. I. GANGMEN'S STRIKE

—:o:—

Another Futile Attempt to Break the Strike

AGENT GOES TO DAHANU

The Hon. General Secretary, B.B. and C.I. Railwaymen's Union writes:—

An attmpt was made to break the strike by the management through the Bridge Inspector Ardesar who invited gangmen from Andheri to Virar to attend a Satya Narayen Puja at Panjoo on the 18th March, 1929. One Mukadam was promised a rail mistry's post and was asked to bring along with him the other men from Andheri to Virar. But the Union held a mass meeting at Virar on Tuesday the 19th March and this flank attack proved a failure.

At the Virar meeting the few waverers were also present and those penitent sheep were again admitted to the fold on a solemn promise that they would never break away again. The future railmistry, however, gave the slip and it is expected even he will join the ranks of the striker within a day or two. Thus so far not a single striker has gone back to his work. Mr. R. V. Nadkarni the Secretary exhorted the men to be firm and to rely mainly upon themselves. He said that theirs was a just cause and that they must chiefly depend upon moral qualities than on physical force. He congratulated the men on their excellent discipline and their sense of unity. Outside help, he pointed out, would be welcome but the success of the strike depended largely on their capacity for personal sacrifice for the common good. Mr. Gokhale and Marcell Fernandez also spoke. Nearly 700 men had gathered at Virar and their enthusiasm was great.

The Agent and the Chief Engineer of the B.B. and C. I. Railway made yesterday morning an inspection tour over this line upto Dahanu. He stopped his train at Virar and other places and vainly tried to persuade the men to resume work by promising to reconsider their case.

BOYCOTT DAY IN SIND

—:o:—

BONFIRE OF FOREIGN CLOTHES

HYDERABAD (SIND), March 18.

The Foreign Cloth Boycott Day was enthusiastically celebrated here to-day. In the morning the Khadi Show Bazar was opened by Dr. Choitram and it was visited by a large number of people. Rs. 250 worth of Khadi was sold there to-day.

A meeting of lady workers was held and it was decided to form a visiting committee to go from house to house preaching boycott of foreign cloth and popularising Khadi and Swadeshi cloth.

In the evening a procession started from the Congress Office with a huge bundle of foreign cloth carried in front of the procession in a cart. The procession terminated at Holmstead Hall where a public meeting was held under the presidentship of Dr. Choitram. At the end of the meeting a bonfire was made of the foreign clothes.—Free Press.

BANKING ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

—:o:—

SECRETARY APPOINTED

NEW DELHI, March 18.

It is understood that Mr. V. K. Aravamuda Ayyengar, Under-Secretary of the Commerce Department, will be appointed Secretary to the Banking Enquiry Committee.—Free Press.

EAST AFRICAN CONGRESS

—:o:—

PANDIT HRIDAYANATH KUNZRU TO PRESIDE

NEW DELHI, March 18.

Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru is sailing on the 28th instant from Bombay to preside over the East African Congress which will discuss the Indian attitude on the Hilton Young Commission's report.—A. P.

RUIN OF CROPS IN DHOLKA TALUQ

—:o:—

LIVE STOCK IN DANGER

The cultivable land of this Taluka, is more than 2 Lac acres, of which 60 to 65 thousand acres yield 2 Lac maunds cotton seeds priced at Rs. 6 Lacs.

The cultivable land for wheat is 50,000 acres and the yield 3½ Lacs maunds. At the rate of 3 per md., the total price will be Rs. 10½ lacs.

The sale price from mis. corn viz: gram, rice paddy, sugar cane etc., will be at the most Rs. 2½ Lacs. Thus the total income from all the above sources is Rs. 20 Lacs at the most, which is Rs. 10 per acre.

Now we shall see as to what is the cash expense incurred by the Kheduts. The whole Taluka is very poor. Nearly 90 per cent of Kheduts borrow the seeds on loan. They also bring money on interest for wedding, cutting binding fodder and labour charges.

The farmer's charges for wheat growing are is Rs. 8 for 1½ mds.

The average expense after cotton can be estimated at rice is sow at an expense of Rs. 15 to 20 per acre. Rs. 6 per acre.

In millet, Juwar, gram, sugar cane, the cutting and weeding charges are Rs. 5 to 6 per acre. Over and above this, in some fields, the manure has to be purchased on cash. When all these things are to be taken into consideration, the average cost per acre is, Rs. 7 per acre.

The above calculation is made from a very liberal point of view. When Rs. 7 of the expense is deducted from Rs. 10 the price of the yield per acre, there remains a surplus of Rs. 3- per acre. But in the above calculation it is to be seen that we have calculated all the grains (and have not allowed to keep a grain with the Kheduts) except the fodder.

The average number of such Kheduts is 26 thousand. The average monthly food charges of these people is Rs. 5 five per month, and five months such expense (from the time of sowing seeds to the realization of the yield) comes to more than Rs. 6 Lacs. which is Rs. 3 per acre.

When this is added to the above cash expense of Rs. 7 the total expense is Rs. 10 per acre, which when deducted from the average yield, leaves nothing for the Khedut. This is as clear as day light. In spite of this, the Government do not issue orders for remission or postponement of the revenue.

If the annawari of fodder be calculated, the advantage of individual remission according to Government resolution will be enjoyed by very few Kheduts. The mode of recovering revenue, estimating the annawari of the fodder and such like causes, has 50 per cent reduced the number of bullocks in the Taluka in last 30 years; in the current year also, the income is not such which can purchase fodder to keep the bullocks alive.

If the Government insist upon recovering revenue, the Government will invite displeasure of the public, and the recovery would be tantamount to dead body's dinnner.

(Sd.) DAYABHAI M. PATEL.
Secretary, Dholka Taluka Samiti.

THE HILTON-YOUNG REPORT

—:o:—

ADEQUATE RESERVES FOR NATIVES URGED

LONDON, March 18

A Conference presided over by Lord Meston and organised by the aborigines Protection Society to consider the Hilton-Young Report passed a resolution advocating a common civilisation franchise test in East Tfrica and urging adequate reserves for natives. The Conference also urged that there should be no further alienations of land to Europeans ntil the present alienation had been effectively colonised. The Conference advocated remission of the report to a Joint Committee of Parliament with a view to obtaining agreement of the principles of British policy towards all races.

Mr. Linfield, M.P. advocated application of the Uganda natives System to Kenya and Tanganyika. Reuter.

ASSAM EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

—:o:—

NEW MEMBER APPOINTED

NEW DELHI, March 18.

A communique says that His Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Hon. Saiyyad Muhammada, Kt., to be a member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Assam in the place of the Hon. Khan Bahadur Kutub-ud-din Ahmed when the latter vacates his office on the first of April, 1929.—Free Press.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

—:o:—

The services of Sir Bhupendranath Mitra, a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, will, it is understood, be extended by three months at the conclusion of the usual five years' tenure of office in next December.—Press Press.

BACHA-I-SAQQA'S LATEST

—:o:—

Arrest of Congress workers in Kabul

AMANULLAH'S MARCH TO CAPITAL

PESHAWAR, March 18

The Afghan Trade Agent's family who were threatened with ruin by Bacha-i-Saqao managed escape from Kabul and arrived here after twenty days journey via Parachinar, encountering much trouble En Route.

The Trade Agent's property in Kabul has been confiscated add looted.

ARRESTS AT KABUL.

Bachha-I-Saqao is reported to have arrested Ghulam Mohamed Aziz of Amritsar Hakim Mohomed Aslam of Peshawar and other members of the Executive Committee of Kabul Indian National Congress on a charge of supporting and carrying on secret propaganda work in favour of Amanullah. The two first named, it migh be recalled, migrated to Kabul during the Hijrat Agitation.

Abdul Haji Khan ex-Editor of 'Aman-i-Afghan,' first Afghan Ambassador to London and Commerce member in Amanullahs Government who was holding a nigh office in Saqao's Foreign Ministry, has also been arrested on suspicion of propagandising secretly in favour of Tmanullah.

The landing of Amanullah's aeroplanes in Girdah is not yet confirmed.

JIRGAS GALORE

—:o:—

PUBLIC OPINION SWERVING TOWARDS AMANULLAH

NEW DELHI, March 18.

Information is now to hand regarding the recent fighting reported at the Maidan, south of Kabul. Apparently, a small force of Habibullah's men went to round up one Abdul Ahad Khan at Sheikhabad. Abdul Ahad Khan supported by Hazaras and Wardakis put up a fight, in which Habibullah's men came off second best. It is understood that the Safis and Tagae people, who originally supported Habibullah have turned hostile to him. Further reports from the frontier indicate that the attitude of the Ghilzais is still uncertain. The tendency is becoming apparent to await the result of three important assemblies, which are now due to meet including the conference of the Divines at Hada near Jalalabad. A similar conference is shortly to be held at Mukur (a post in possession of Amanullah's troops between Kandahar and Ghazni) and a great Jirga of the Tribesmen is generally reported to have been summoned at Gardaz by Nadir Khan. Mukur Jirga is said to be one of particular importance, since representatives of Kandahar, Kabul and Jalalabad priesthood have been invited to attend, and it is reported that more important Mullahs propose to do so.

Parties of Sikh refugees are still arriving from Jalalabad. Among them is one party on their way to Panja Sahib Shrine near Hassan Abdul with eight copies of Granth Sahib.—A. P.

TO HOLD KABUL TO THE LAST

—:o:—

ROBBER CHIEF'S PROCLAMATION

PESHAWAR, March 18.

Travellers from Kabul report that about a fortnight ago, Habibullah made a speech in Pul-i-Khishti Mosque in Kabul at which he announced his intention of fighting to the end and to hold Kabul against all comers. Chaknawar Mullah is understood to have started intensive preaching against Amanullah on religious grounds. On the other hand, Mohmands as a whole are said to be in Amanullah's favour.—A. P.

BRITISH CONSUL AT JALALABAD

—:o:—

RETURNING TO PESHAWAR

PESHAWAR, March 18.

Khan Sahib Sardar Jahangirkhan, British Consul at Jalalabad, who is returning to India, has reached Parachinar and may be arriving here to-morrow. He was an eye-witness of the Shinwari disturbance of November last when for the first time the rebels set fire to all Government buildings situated outside Jalalabad. The Khan Sahib was the victim of rebel attack and had a narrow escape having been forced to make over to rebels all his valuables, carpets and personal clothes. He took refuge with the Naquib Sahib of Chhaharbagh where he had been putting up ever since.—Free Press.

Money Market

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, March 19.

B. C. RATE:—
T T 1/5 15/16
D D 1/5 31/32

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 31/32 March
Banks Selling D D 1/6
Banks Selling T T 1/5 15/16 April
Banks Selling T T 1/5 29/32 May.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/16
Banks Buying 3 mos 1/6 11/32 March
Banks Buying 3 mos 1/6 11/32 April

NEW YORK
B. C. T T 275 1/2.
Banks Selling T T 275
Banks Buying T T 274
Banks Buying T T 3 mos.

PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 926
Banks Buying D D 938
Banks Buying 3 Mos 950

JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 122 1/2
Banks Buying 60 Days 119 1/2

HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 135-1/4

SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 172 1/2

SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 155 1/4

JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 90 7/8

CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 4.85 1/2 18th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/6 3/4 19th inst.
Japan/London 1/10 1/32 18th inst.
London/Paris 124.25 18th inst.
London/Belgium 34.950 18th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.23 18th inst.
London/Italy 92.70 18th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4/4/11-1/2 16th inst. £4/4/11-1/2 18th inst.
Silver London Ready 25 7/8 16th inst. 26 18th inst.
Silver London Forward 25 7/8 16th inst. 26 18th inst.
Silver New York Ready 56 3/8 16th inst. 56 9/16 18th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 5 3/8 per cent 16th inst. 5 3/8 per cent. 18th inst.
6 mos 5 1/2 per cent 16th cent.
5 1/2 per cent 18th inst.
Imperal Bank Rate 8 per cent Bank of England Rate 5-1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 7-1/4 per cent. 3 mos 6 per cent 6 mos. 4-1/2 per cent 12 mos 4-1/2 per cent
Tone. Tight.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, March 19.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 70/14/0
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 92/
4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 91/12c
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 83/8
4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs 95/11
4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94/5
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99/2
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100/6
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933, Rs. 100/6
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 101/13
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free), due 1930 Rs. 101
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/
6-1/2 per cent B'by Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107/4
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 82
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 81-4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rss. 81/4
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 109/
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100/6
Forward Rates 3rd April Sett.
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 70/14/0
5 per cent 1945/55 Rs. 101/14/0
Tone of Market.—Quieter.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, March 19.

3 Months Discounts 5 3/8 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 5-1/2 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 7-1/2 per cent.
One month 6-1/2 per cent.
Three months 5-1/2 per cent.
Six months 4-1/2 per cent.
Twelve months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 8 per cent

Tone of Silver.—Quiet. India and China were buyers at lower rate. America sold. Buyers satisfied. Cash dull. Forward steady.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, March 18.

Interest, Day' Market Loans	
Interest, 7 Day's Market Loans	4-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 Months	5-3/8 p.c.
Banks Bills, 6 Months	5-1/2 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 Months	5-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 Months	6-1/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London March 18.

T. T. Berlin on London	20.45-7/8
T. T. Amsterdam on London	12.12
T. T. Brussels on London	34.96
T. T. Madrid on London	Closed
T. T. Milan on London	Closed
T. T. Berne on London	25.23
T. T. Paris on London	124.29
T. T. London on Prague	163.87

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Bombay, March 19.

Hornby Homelryk:—"New York cables market appears well liquidated, professionals trying depress market."

Reuter:—"Market was on liquidation influenced by more favourable weather and unfavourable Liverpool cables.

Grunning:—"Decline owing to natural reaction, bul's realising to secure profits, less favourable Manchester reports. Our opinion is that the depression is only temporary."

Messrs Newall & Clayton have received the following cable from their Liverpool Office this morning:—

"Heavy liquidation fears Dear Money, more favourable weather."

Messrs Patel Bros have received the following Cable from New York dated 18th Inst.

New York market declined on heavy long liquidation—Trade is buying on limits.

Messrs Patel Bros have received the following cables from Liverpool dated 18th March:—

Market poor. General selling principally by India. Better week-end weather.

Market eased further on continued long liquidation.

New York March Highest 2100—06 lowest 20.78—28

New York July Highest 20.41 (10.36 a.m.) lowest 20.28 (1.7 P.M.)

Messrs Thos. Smith & Co. have received the following Cable from Liverpool dated 18th Inst 12.55 P.M.—Liverpool more sold out.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York. March 18.

March	20.80	—26
May	20.78	—28
July	20.31	—24
October	20.18	—32
December	20.18	—27
Middling Spot	21.05	—30

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York. March 18.

May	20.10	—28
July	20.15	—28
Middling Spot	19.85	—29

NEW YORK.

New York. March 18.

New York. 11 A. M. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)

March	20.88
May	20.87
July	20.39
New York 11.45 A. M.	
March	20.87
May	20.87
July	20.37

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York. March 18.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	20.000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	15.000
Day's Exports to the Continent	29,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool. March 18.

	Opening	Closing
March	17.73	10.61 —25
April		10.65 —5
May	10.85	10.72 —25
June		10.71 —24
July	10.87	10.74 —24
August		10.69 —24
September		10.65 —22
October	10.71	10.61 —21
November		10.59 —21
December		10.59 —21
January	10.67	10.58 —20
February		10.57 —19
March		10.56 —20
Middling Spot		11.01 13

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool. March 18.

	Bales
Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	250

LONDON SILVER.

London, March 18.

Silver—Market is Quietly Steady.

Spot,	26
Forward,	26

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool. March 18.

Scinde, Fully Good	7.70	—10
Scinde, Fine	7.95	—10
Scinde, Superfine	8.20	—10
Bengal, Good	7.45	—10
Bengal, Fully Good	7.70	—10
Bengal Fine	7.95	—10
Oomra, Good	8.05	10
Oomra Fully Good	8.35	—10
Oomra Fine	8.65	—10
Broach, Fully Good	9.25	—10
Broach Fine	9.50	—10
Broach Superfine	9.75	—10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool. March 18.

March	18.08	—42
May	18.44	—42
July	18.54	—36
October	18.58	—36
November	18.71	—37
December	19.20	—32
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	19.15	—30

STOCKS AND SHARES

Mill Shares Steady

—:o:—

SHIVRAJPUR SHARES DECLINE

BOMBAY, March 19

Cotton Mill Shares opened steady and with scattered buying displayed good undertone. There was improved demand again to-day for Fazal and Pearl shares while Bombay Dyeings and Century kept rather quiet. There was only small turnover of business in mill shares.

In the miscellaneous section Tata Steel Shares ruled very steady with further small improvement. The dividend of Re. 1/8 declared on Shivrajpur shares was considered unsatisfactory which influenced some selling. Burmahs and Hydros were neglected while Bombay Steams showed a steady rise.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

BOMBAY March 19

Bombay Dyeing 881,81/14,80,
Century 387,86,88,
Colaba 126,
Crescent 130,
Fazul 742,46,45 47,
Indore 391,88,
Madhowji 47,
Nagpur 476,77
New Great 220,
Pearl 460, 61,63,65,
Simplex 68/12,68/2,
Swadeshi 430,31,
Burma 792,91,90,
Hydro 1138,35,36,37,36,
Tram 148/2,47,
Deff. 255,56,58,57,56/14,
Ord. 70/4,8,10,6,8,
Bundi 20/12,
Indian 337,36,36/14,
Katni Ord. 222.
Alcock 296,

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, March 18.

Ahmedabad Advance 100 10f 362 350
Apollo 50 nil 4/12
Assur Veerji (5) nil 2/8
Barsi (250) 20y 145
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 166/4
Bharat (500) 10y 70
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 170
Bombay Deyeing (120) 201 880
Bombay Industrial (20) 5
Bradbury (250) Nil 150
Broach Fine Counts 250 nil 30
Century 100 20y 388-12
Central India 100f 477-8
Ceylon 100 nil 22-8.
Colaba Land Mill 100 100 xd 133-12
Cresent 100 9f. 130
Currimbhoy 250 nil 150.
David 250 nil 225
Dawn 250 a 15y 525
E. D. Sassoon United Drd. nil 0/10/0
Ebrahim Pabaney 200 7/8 200
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 93-12.
Elphinstone 100 nil 6/8
Fazulbhoy 250 747/8
Finlay 100 10y 110.
Framjee Petit 1,000 nil 200
Gokak 100 2/8 133/12
Gokak 1000 nil 133-12
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 1,000 100y 1670
Indian Bleaching etc., 100 10f 240
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75y 1230
Indore Malwa 100 13/12f 388/12
J mshed 250 nil 17/8
Jam Ranji Singhji 1.000 100y 1600
Kastoorchand 50 nil 13/4
Khandesh 1,000 50f 2300
Khatau Makanjee 100 nil 77/8
Kohincor 10/13/0/6 196/4
Lakshmi Cotton 250 15 1500
Madho Rao Scindia 100 nil 8/8
Madhowji Dharamsi 100 nil 47/8
Madras United 250 7/8i 445
Maneckjee Petit 1,000 20y 1050
Mathradas 50 nil 20
Mayer Sassoon 100 nil 73/12
Minerva 80 nil 77
Morarji Goculdas 1,000 nil 1125
Model Mills, Nagpur 250 nil 85
Mysore 50 5plus 2f xd. 165
New City of Bombay 100 nil 83/12
New Great Eastern 200 10y 220
Asmanshahi 75 2/4y 55
Pearl 210 19f 465
Phoenix 100 20y 355
Premier 10 nil 6
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 8/8
Sassoon and Alliance Silk 50 5/8y 63/8
Sholapur 1000 12of 5660
Simplex 250 nil 68/2
Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 8
Swadesh 100 10f 431/4
Swan Mills 25 nil 110
Tata Mills 25 nil 45
Vishnu Cotton 500 401 2250
Western India Spinning 1,000 60y 940

BANKS.

Bank of India 50/2 8f 100/12
Baroda, 500 3/8 79
Central 250 08 21/12
Eastern 25 4sh 92
Imperial 500 40f xd. 1380
Imperia Contributory 125 10f 340
Union 5/11 3/11/0
P & O. Bank £10 10f 129

JEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10/0/8 4f 20/12
Central India Mining 8/8
Gwalior Cement 70 10y 100
Indian Cement 220 nil 336/14
New Indian Assurance 5 1y 22
Katni Cement Ord. 100 10 820
Punjab Cement 100 nil 12
Shahabad Cement 100 7y 161/4
Sidhpur 10 2 11/8 21/8
United Cement 100 6y 90
xd.

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 100 31/11/6f 775
Arabian Patti 100 3/10/0f 120
Central Portland 98
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 98
Gujarat 100 2/4/3i 83/8
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6y 90
Larkhana 100 1i 87
Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2i 71.
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 98/8
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4 8i 85
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/3 95
Sira Sirajgunj 100 2/6/9f 90
Sind Light 100 5/7 135
Tapti Vallty 685
Upper Sind 100 nil 85

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKING.

Ahmedabad Electric 100 6/8y 128/12
x. d.
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y 137
Andhra Valley Ordy. 10,000 565
Bombay Tramway Ord. 59 2 81 148/2
Tata Hydro Electric 1,000 10f 1136/4
Tata Power O 7,000 nil 448/12
Karachi Electricity 100 2/4i 143/12
Poona Electricity 100 7y 140

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10v 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+20y 1185
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 215
Manmad Manufacturing 250 20y 270
New Berar 500 70y 840
New Mofussil 400 30y 505.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 410
Volkart U. P. 500 30v 480

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10 nil 5.
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 48
Empire of Indi Life 100 30/52 1975
Jupiter General Insurance Ordy. 1i nil 10-12
New India Assurance 5 1y 21/14
Oriental Government Securities
Life 100 100d 2075
Vulcan 10 0/8/0y 7
Industrial & Prudential 6 0|5|0y 11

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Asrown 100 nil 296/4
Attock Oil 1 nil 38
Belapur Co. 50 nil 16
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P.
Paid 200 40y 510.
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy. 250 12/8y 228/12
Bombay Uganda 80 nil 30
B. Burma T. Corporation 125 190
Dd. Contributory 50 12f 281/4
British Burma Petroleum 81 4/15 4/15
Burma Corp. 10 As. 6+1 11/8
Jost Engineering 50 54-12/8 187/8
Kemp 200 15 197-8.
Mackenzie Saw Mills 100 201/4
Port Canning, 1,000 45 622/8
Scindia Steam 11/14
Tata Construction 30 4y 53/12
Tata Iron (Ord.) 55 1y 70/8
Tata Iron (def) 59 256/14

DEBENTURES.

Bombay Telephone 50 1y 55/8
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94.8.
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 105
Bombay Telephone 50 1y 55.
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. T.) 86
Kohinoor Mills T 7 103.
Tata Hydro B. 8 110/4
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £104
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c.: 103
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c. £103.
Andhra Valley 7 1/2 p.c £103.
Andhra Valley B. 8 101
Apollo Mills B. 7.8 F. T. 100.

LONDON METALS.

London, March. 18.

Cooper Braziers,	£110
Yellow Metal,	£82
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands,	£22-1/2
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£13-1/2
Tin, English Ingots	£222-3/4

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, March 18.

Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Calcutta,
July/Sept., per cwt., 12/3
Oct./Dec., per cwt., 12/4-1/2
Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Bombay.
July/Sept., per cwt., 12/4-1/4
Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No 25 C and F Karachi,
July/Sept., per cwt. 12/5

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS/

Liverpool Mar. 18.

Mar. close at s8/11 3/8.—3/8d.
May close at s8/2 1/4d. —3/8d.
July close at s8/3 1/4d —1/2d.
Oct. close at 59/8d. —5/8d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MTRKET.

Chicago, March 18.

Mar. per bushel dollar 1.24—1/8—1.
May per bushel dollar 1.28 1/4—7/8
July per bushel dollar 1.31 —1/2.

LONDON GOLD.

London, March 18.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz 4:4:11-11-1/2

LINSEED.

LONDON, March 18.

Linseed La Plata c.i.f. ton £15.12:6
Linseed Calcutta ton £18:5:0
Mar/Apl. S'ment Sellers.
Linseed Calcutta ton £18:10.0
Alp/May S'ment Sellers.
Linseed, La Plata c.i.f. ton. £15:12:6
Afloat to Hull, Paid and Seller.
Linseed, Bombay, c.i.f. ton £19:5:0
Mar/Apl S'ment. Sellers.

LONDON RUBBER

LONDON March 18.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed lb. Spot 1/0-1/16 Sellers.

BEEHIVE BRANDY

No. 1.

This Brandy is undoubtedly the **Highest Quality Brandy** obtainable at the price.

This can be had from all the **Wine Dealers** in Quarts, Flasks or Fancy Decanters.

ASK YOUR MERCHANT
to show you the new
Fancy Decanter.

Karachi Sub-Agents :—NUSSERWANJEE & Co, Karachi.
Sole Agents :—HERBERT, SON & Co. Ltd., Bombay.

BULLION MARKET

—:o:—

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association ltd.)

Bombay, March 19.

SILVER.

To-day's quotations are as follow.
London Ready -/26/ For -/26/
American Cent 56/12
Chaitra Op. 2/6/14 Cl. 2/6/14
Chaitra Ready Op. 58/12 Cl. 58/13
Falgun 59/1
Tejimundi -/14/
Chaitrta 59/2
Tejimunda -/1/

GOLD.

Ready 21/6/6.
Falgun 21/6/3
Chaitra 21/7.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, March 19.

The Market has ruled quiet to-day and prices both for Ready as well as Forward Positions remained unaltered round about yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling th bazar to-day:—
Fine White Java Sugar.—
Ready Rs. 13/15 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8/11 per cwt FBH.
Shipment March Rs. 8/10/3 per cwt FBH.
Shipment April Rs. 9/1 per cwt FBH.
Shipment June Rs. 8/7 per cwt FBH.
Shipment July/Sept. Rs. 8/4/6 per cwt FBH.
Shipment Oct/Dec. Rs. 8/5/6 per cwt FBH.
BRB Beet Sugar:—February Rsc. 8/9/6 per cwt FBH.
Shipment March Rs. 8/10/6 per cwt BFH.
Refined Beet Sugar:—March Rs. 8/4/6 per cwt FBH.
Tone.—Quiet.

OILS AND CAKES.

The Tata Oil Mills Company, Limited.
Bombay, March 19.
Ex-Godown Bombay.
Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 500/ per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 530/ per ton
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 120/ per tono.
Mowra Cake Ready Rs. 50/ per ton.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

LONDON, March 18.

Chartered Bank of India A and C	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£133
P. and O. Banking Corporation	£9-1/2
National Bank	£52-1/4
Eastern Bank	£7
Funding Loan 4 per cent.	£88-1/8
Conversion Loan	£76-1/4
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent.	£100-3/4
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent.	£53
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	£57-1/8
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	£67-1/8
Consols	£55-1/4
War Loan 5 per cent.	£102-1/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	£91-1/8

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, March 18.

Rozario Santa Fe. per 64 lb. Cargoes, 44/- Apdil S'ment. Sellers.
Barlita Russo per 63 1/2 lb. Cargoes, 43/1-1/2 Afloat Paid.
Wheat, South Australian Parcels, 46/6 Afloat Sellers.
Wheat Choice White Karachi. Parcels, No offerings.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, March 18.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality) Spot 17-7/8.

THE EAST INDIA CATTON ASSOCIATION

—:o:—

ADMISSION FEES FROM NEW MEMBERS

A DEPARTURE FROM PRESENT SYSTEM

Bombay,, March 19.

We understand that a resolution is going to be placed before an Extraordinary General Meeting of the East India Cotton Association shortly to the effect that in future all parties applying for the membership of the Association shall have to pay an unreturtnable admission fee of Rs. 2,500/ in the event of their applications being accepted by the Board. Further we are given to understand that the rate of interest on deposit money will be reduced from 5 per cent to 3 per cent in the case of new members only.

It may be notec that no admission fees of any kind or amount was demanded from any of the members who are on the register of the Association at present.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

—:o:—

FINAL GINNINGS

Bombay,, March 19.

The Final Ginning Report of the American Cotton Crop for the season 1928-29 will be issued at Washington on Wednesday the 20th inst. at 3 p.m. and the same will be received in Bombay at about 9 p.m.—The last report issued on the 23rd January 1929 showed 138,92,000 bales of lint Cotton. The final ginning figures during the past five seasons were as under:—

Season.	Bales.
1927/28	12,778,000
1926/27	17,688,000
1925/26	16,104,000
1924/25	13,631,000
1923/24	10,159,000

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, March 19.

	cwts.
Wheat	3,891
Linseed	13,808
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	1,640
Gingellyseeds	1,497
Poppyseeds	6
Groundnuts	10,422
Castorseeds	18,656
Rice	20,070
Myrabollams	2,656
Cottonseeds	10,666
Mowraseeds	68
Gram	3,676
Joowar	6,093
Maize	443
Bajree	1,038
Coal	420 tons.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay,, March 19.

The local Cotton Market was closed but the East India Cotton Association Rooms at Sewri were open for Appeals.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

NEW YORK, March 18.

Demand Bills 485.12

LONDON PRODUCE.

LONDON, March 18.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton, £8:11:3
Mar Apl S'ment. Sellers.
Castorseed, Bombay, ton, £18:5.0
Mar Apl S'ment. Sellers
Rapeseed, Toria ton, £18:12:6
Mar/Apl S'ment. Sellers.

LINSEED OIL.

LONDON, March 18.

Linseed Oil, naked. London cwt. 28/2-1/4
April Delivery Sellers.
Linseed Oil, naked. London cwt. 28/6-3/4
May/Aug. Delivery, Buyers.

Announcement

After visiting various hospitals in England and on the Continent

Mr. BYRAM N. KHAMBATA

Specialist-in-Scientific Bonesetting

has returned from Europe and resumed his practice at 275, HORNBY RORD, FORT, - - - BOMBAY.

UNIQUE CURES

FOR

HERNIA, HYDROCELE and APPENDICITIS

GOOD NEWS FOR PARSI PATIENTS

A philanthropic Parsi gentleman has made Special Arrangements whereby poor Parsis, who are unable to pay the full fee of Dr. Treasurywala for treating the cases of Hydrocele, Hernia and Appendicitis can avail themselves of the unique treatment of Dr. Treasurywala on payment of reduced charges that will suit their pockets. A large number of patients will thus have the benefit of the treatment of Dr. TREASURYWALA who it will thus be amply proved, not only in India but throughout the world, is the only Electro-Therapeutist (M. D.) who is able to cure Hydrocele, Hernia and Appendicitis (without a knife, i.e. surgically.) It has been proved that this special treatment is Dr. TREASURYWALA'S OWN and QUITE UNIQUE.

Those who enclose stamps worth four annas will receive a Gujarati or English pamphlet. Write to Dr. TREASURYWALA, Waterloo Mansion, Mayo Road, Bombay.

A proof of the increasing popularity of this treatment is the fact that among a large number of patients—who are cured—are medical men and their relatives, who are recommending others to avail themselves of this unique treatment without operation.

For further information kindly see Doctor personally as owing to pressure of work, correspondence is impracticable.

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Malted Food No. 3 6 months and onwards

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ACTING AS SPY

—:o:—

CHARGE AGAINST A SOVIET ENGINEER

LENINGRAD, Feb. 23.
(By Mail.)

The trial of the manager of the Morgan Crucible Company charged with giving bribes to a certain Brylkin, an engineer employed by the Soviet Kolchugin factory for accepting the products of the Morgan Company alleged to be of poor quality, has just begun in the Leningrad Court.

The main factory of the Morgan Company is located in London. The Leningrad branch was opened in 1908 and has since been under the management of Wolfman, who became a Latvian citizen after the October Revolution.

Wolfman denies the charge of bribing employees of the Soviet factories; but admits that Brylkin acted as intelligent man for a foreign firm on the Soviet territory.

ACTING AS SPY.

In view of the fact that the court-hearing brought to light new information with regard to Brylkin having acted as a spy and conveyed his intelligence to Wolfman, the court decided to adjourn the case for further investigation and ordered the arrest of the defendants who had heretofore been free.—("Tass.")—Free Press.

SOVIET FOREIGN TRADE

—:o:—

ENCOURAGING SIGNS OF PROGRESS

MOSCOW, Feb. 23.
(By Mail.)

U. S. S. R. exports across the European frontier amounted to 52.2 million roubles in January, 1929, against 55.6 million roubles in December, 1928, and 43.8 million roubles in January, 1928. The imports in January amounted to 51.8 million roubles, compared with 47.9 million roubles in December, 1928, and 58.1 million roubles in January, 1928. In January, 1929, the foreign trade balance was favourable to the extent of 400,000 roubles against a favourable balance in 17.7 million roubles in December, 1928, and an unfavourable balance of 14.3 million roubles in January, 1928.

TOTAL TRADE TURN OVER.

The total trade turn-over of the U. S. S. R. across the European frontiers for the four months of October, 1928—January, 1929, amounted to 450.2 million roubles, the exports amounting to 231.6 million roubles and imports to 218.6 million roubles. Compared with the corresponding period of the last year the exports show an increase of 10.9 per cent. while the imports remain stable.

FOREIGN TRADE.

The foreign trade done by the U. S. S. R. during the above four months across the European frontier and for the first three months of 1928-29 across the Asiatic frontiers amounted to 524.1 million roubles which represents an increase of 6.5 per cent. on the corresponding period last year.

The foreign trade balance for four months across the European frontier and for three months across the Asiatic frontier was favourable to the extent of 14.1 million roubles against an unfavourable balance of 15.1 million roubles during the same periods of 1927-28.—("Tass.")—Free Press.

SOVIET SHIPPING

—:o:—

REPORT OF COMMISSARIAT OF TRADE

MOSCOW, Feb. 23.
(By Mail.)

According to figures released by the Commissariat of trade the sum of 75 million roubles was paid in 1928 to foreign vessels and shipping companies for transporting Soviet cargoes. Of the 10 million tons of exports and imports 88 per cent. was carried by foreign boats.

In 1929 a number of new companies will be engaged to transport Soviet shipping in addition to those already carrying Soviet cargoes. At the present time contracts have already been signed with several German, Dutch and Danish companies to transport lumber from Leningrad, manganese ore from poty, etc. Negotiations are under-way with various shipping organisations abroad for the transportation of coal and other cargoes.

In view of the extensive chartering business done by Soviet companies the Government is now discussing the advisability of organising a special Soviet Chartering Company.—("Tass.")—Free Press.

SOVIET CURRENCY

—:o:—

STABILITY STIMULATES SAVINGS

MOSCOW, Feb. 22.

(By Mail.)

During these five years the amount of money circulation increased nearly five times, from 3,935 million roubles on April, 1924, to 1922.2 million roubles on February 1, 1929.

The introduction of stable money made it possible during the last five years to use 2,757 million roubles in the way of bank credits for the development of industry.

The stability of the currency has had a powerful effect in stimulating savings. Thus the deposits in the savings banks went up from 16.7 million roubles on February 1, 1924, to 370 million roubles on February 1, 1929.

The currency reform gave a strong impulse also to the development of domestic loans. On January 1, 1929, the domestic State debt amounted to 1,712.3 million roubles compared with 121.6 million roubles on February 1, 1924.—("Tass.")—Free Press.

SOVIET PURCHASES IN NORWAY

—:o:—

NORWEGIAN PARLIAMENT APPROVES OF GOVERNMENTAL GUARANTEES

MOSCOW, Feb. 23.

(By Mail.)

In connection with the approval by the Norwegian Parliament of the Governmental guarantee of Soviet purchases in Norway to the amount of 15 million kronen, the People's Commissariat of Trade of the U. S. S. R. has instructed the U. S. S. R. Commercial Mission in Norway to open up negotiations for the purchase of quantities of herring, fish, fish-oil paper, cellulose ferrous alloys, metals, machinery, etc.

The Commissariat of Trade has issued a statement to the effect that the credits guaranteed by the Norwegian Government will be instrumental in increasing Soviet purchases in Norway and expressing the hope that the first experiment with guaranteeing credits will be repeated by the Norwegian Government in the future as well.—("Tass.")—Free Press.

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A BRITISH SPY'S ESPIONAGE WORK IN RUSSIA

Alleged Interviews with Stalin

LONDON, March 17.

John Vidor, a British spy, has brought out a volume of his espionage work in Russia, wherein he reveals, what he calls, anti-British plans forwarded in Russia.

Risking his life in the venture, Vidor went to Moscow, so he tells us, and saw Mr. Stalin. The latter assured him that the Soviet will be ready in 1929 when her Red army would be fit to meet England and sweep her off the world. Vidor visited also the Kronstadt Military Academy where a high official told him that they were preparing to strike England through India. Vidor describes how troops are being trained to fight in hot climate and how manufacturers are going apace of poison-gas, silent aeroplanes invisible against sky and construction of strategic railways.—Free Press Bcam Service.

MAHASABHA SESSIONS AT SURAT

—:o:—

PREPARATIONS IN FULL SWING

SURAT, March 18.

Nearly 300 persons have enrolled themselves as members of the Reception Committee of the 12th session of the Hindu Mahasabha and more are expected to join. Messrs. Bansilal and Mansukhlal Chhahagonlal have each donated Rs. 500.

Swami Rampuri Maharaj has given a plot of land free for erection of a pandal for holding the session of the Sabha. The pandal, it is hoped, will be completed by the 27th March. The ground has been named Lajpatraibag.

Besides the discussion on the Nehru Report, a special feature of the session of the Hindu Mahasabha this year will be the display of the physical culture feats by disciples of Prof. Manakrao of Baroda, Prof. Purani of Broach and girl guides of Arya Kumar Vidyalaya of Itola. Scout rallies and lathi display will also take place.

Volunteers are being enlisted in large numbers and their camp is being erected near the pandal.

Mr. Mukhadam, General Secretary, has requested the President-elect and Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Political Conferece, Kathiawar, to change the dates of their Conference which clashed with dates of the holding of the Mahasabha.

A Committee has been formed in Bombay to co-operate with the Surat Committee in making the Hindu Mahasabha session a success.—Free Press.

London, March 17.—The "Sunday Express" returns to its campaign against the use of foreign arms in training the British army. Investigations have revealed that German and Austrian guns are being largely bought.—Free Press Bcam Service.

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OUR C. P. LETTER

DEPRESSED CLASSES' ULTIMATUM TO HIGH CASTE HINDUS

(From Our Correspondent).

It was a masterly survey of the present political situation and a thorough refresher as to the duty of Indians especially the youths of the country at this critical juncture, which Mr. K. F. Nariman of Bombay did when he delivered an eloquent address as president of the first C. P. Marathi Provincial Political conference. On arrival Mr. Nariman was accorded a warm welcome. He next hoisted the tri-coloured national flag in the Chitnavis park. In a short and pithy speech Mr. Nariman exhorted the people to keep the dignity and honour of the national flag. Rather seeing it being lowered they should even be preprared to sacrifice their very lives.

YOUTH MOVEMENT.

Under the auspices of the C.P .and Berar Youth League, Mr. Nariman delivered an interesting lecture on the modern youth movement. Although the movement was a mere child of very recent origin, it was a baby growing vigorously to handle the present situation where the elders had failed. It was the youth of the country which had always come to the aid of a country to free it from any foreign bondage and he was sanguine that the youth of the country would be able to free India The reason why the youth movement in this country was so backward, according to the speaker was lack of organisation and leadership. He emphatically asserted that the kind of education that was imparted in the schools and colleges was to produce mere clerks who would be not citizens loyal to their country. The true type of education was deliberately kept back from the youths of the country. There were two types of education. The first was of purely academic narture and the other was to make the students real patriots of the country. The object of the youth movement was to remove the pernicious effect of the wrong type of education imparted to them and prevent them from being cultured slaves who would barter away their country for a mess of pottage. He, therefore, appealed to the youths of the country to keep up the national honour and self respect of the country and boycott the Simon Commission which was going to visit Nagpur very shortly.

MINISTERIAL MUDDLE.

Since the time the salaries of the ministers were voted by the C. P. Legislative Council there has been a great activity among the job hunters who are holding meetings among themselves, for the purpose of devising ways and means of constituting a stable ministry. The party leaders have had numerous interviews with the Governor and each one of them tried to impress upon the mind of His Excellency that his party had a more numerical strength than the other. It is unfortunate that there are only two posts of Ministers and while only two of the members will be confortably seated on the ministerial gadi the rest will be sorely disappointed. His Excellency the Governor suggested that the Nationalist party and the Democratic party should unite on the question of formation of a stable ministry. All hopes have now been given upfor the coalition and the local satrap being tired by the intrigues and party squabbles has decided not to form any ministry for the present. It is very amusing to find that each party leader is trying to show to the world that his party is the only strongest party in the C. P. Council and that owing to the adamantine position of the other, the province has been deprived of a ministry. The Congress Members are laughing in their sleeves at the plight of their colleagues in the C. P. Legislative Council fighting over the loaves and fishes of office although it is absolutely clear that there is no money in the public exchequer from which to get money for the nation build departments.

C. P. DEPRESSED CLASSES.

A sensational piece of news has been just received from a village Jalgaon-Jamoda in the Central Provinces. It is stated that about five thousand Mahars and other members of the so-called depressed classes have given an ultimatum to the upper classes that unless they remove the distinction of touchable and untouchable within the 1st of June, 1929 and allow them more facilities of drawing water from wells and worship in temples, they would in a body embrace Mahomedanism.

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KING AND THE DICTATOR

MUSSOLINI'S EXTRAORDINARY POWERS

In Italy they tell this story—cautiously, of course, in whispers, with furtive looks behind doors to see whether unwelcome ears are listening: Once, when King Victor Emmanuel III was walking in the gardens of the Quirinal Palace at Rome with Signor Mussolini, he dropped his royal handkerchief. Mussolini immediately stooped, picked it up and restored it to the king. Victor Emmanuel thanked him. He thanked him again. He thanked him a third time—more effusively than ever. Then he thanked him all ever again—simply overwhelmed him with expressions of gratitude.

Mussolini was quite mystified.

"But, Your Majesty, why thank me in this manner?" he protested. "After all, it is but a trifling service that I have rendered."

"Oh, not at all, not at all!" exclaimed the King. "You do not know what a favour you have done me. Really, I must thank you once more."

"But why, Your Majesty."

"Because my handkerchief is the only thing in all Italy into which I am still allowed to poke my nose!"

Repetition of this story becomes timely now that it is increasingly apparent that the relations between King Victor Emanuel and the despotic head of Fascism and the Italian Government are by no means as friendly as they should be. For a long time it has been an open secret that the King, being of a democratic turn of mind objects to Mussolinis dictatorial, undemocratic methods. And it is also an open secret that Mussolini is not at all as respectful a subject of his royal master as he should be, according to European monarchical traditions that he has pushed Victor Emmanuel more and more into the background.

He showed his unfriendliness plainly when he jammed through the Upper and Lower Chamber of the (now defunct) Italian Parliament his recent measure changing the law of succession to the Italian throne. As the law stood, the abdication of the King would have as its necessary result the accession to the throne of his son and heir. The new Mussolini measure provides that, if the King abdicates, the Fascist Council shall determine who his successor is to be which alters the situation.

This is taken generally as a threat aimed at King Victor Emmanuel by Mussolini. The latter has always been able to hold his possible abdication as a sword over Mussolini's head. In other words, should he have abdicated before the new law, as a protest against some autocratic act of Mussolini, he would have placed the latter in the position of being in direct opposition to the monarchy. This, in view of the great popularity among Italians of the royal House of Savoy, might have been most embarrassing even to Benito.

Now, however, should the King abdicate, he runs the risk of barring his son and heir from the Italian throne and thus ending the history of the House of Savoy as a reigning dynasty, since Mussolini may so pull the wires that some body entirely unrelated to the present Italian royal family may ascend the throne—or, maybe he might even be so drastic as to see that no successor at all is named to succeed the abdicating monarch.

It looks like a neat trick on the King. And—if he cannot even abdicate—the little yarn about Mussolini and the royal handkerchif becomes more appropos than ever.

KARWAR NOTES

LOCAL BOARD ELECTIONS

(From our Correspondent.)

Karwar, March 13.

The District and Taluka Local Board elections have been fixed for the 27th instant. This time the Congress authorities have done nothing by way of participation in them in the name of the Congress. Perhaps they have been disheartened by their experience on the last occasion when they had found that purely political issues and the authority of the Congress counted for nothing before communalism and caste feeling. Two of the District Local Board constituencies, Siddapur and Supa, have had uncontested elections, Sjts. Dev and Fakirappa coming for the former and Sjt. Kamat for the latter. For the rest brisk canvassing is going on.

THE PLAGUE.

The Bubonic Plague has again made its appearance here, though its virulance is much less than last year's. The people having been once familiarised with the dreaded visitation, there is nothing of the panic of last year. The mortality has not yet exceeded 10 within the municipal limits.

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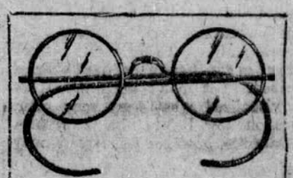

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SECRETS OF UNKNOWN REALMS

Man Has Three New Worlds To Conquer

Man has still three worlds to conquer. New Columbuses are needed to venture forth into the unknown and solve the mysteries of the subterranean, submarine, and atmospheric realms. These worlds of rock of water and of gas, have never been charted or described. Yet man's imagination has already visualized what they may offer. The question now before him is whether they sustain life, however primitive it may be.

Heretofore our earth was bounded by two geographical points, the North and South Poles. When Peary and Amundsen discovered these points mankind cheered then sat back, sad over the outlook. Byrd and Wilkins have sailed to wrest more secrets from Antarctica. Even if they are successful the end of the exploration will still be far away. Three vast unknown quantities will still confront our seekers after scientific knowledge (declares D. Glassman, in the London Sphere).

SUBTERRANEAN LIFE.

For centuries man has scratched the surface of the world of rock for skeletons of extinct species. He has bored oil-wells and mine-shafts to depths approximating one mile. But from the time of Confucius no one say perhaps a Dante, has crystallised the idea that life goes on in dark, microscopic crevices as deep as the eyes of research workers have peered. Man has always searched for fossils, never dreaming that the graveyards of prehistoric animals might now contain life. He has sought the answer to the riddle of the dead past not of the living present.

Subterranean investigations have dealt mainly with physical conditions. Theories have been set forth in every age. Practically all knowledge of the centrosphere—that part of the earth which is more than seventy-five miles below the surface—was obtained by reasoning. The most outstanding contribution made recently is the theory of isostasy, which explains earth movements by stating that the planet is made up of different-sized wedges or blocks balanced delicately against one another. A disturbance in this balance causes friction between the segments and creates volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, and mountain-forming movements.

OLD THEORIES.

Old theories held that life could not exsist very far below the surface because of lack of food and oxygen, high temperature, and terrific pressure. Inxsects seem to know by instinct where to stop, and species have seldom been found deeper than 50 or 60 ft.

Such theories were generally accepted until a few months ago. It was then that Dr. E. S. Bastin of the University of Chicago tore aside the veil and reported to his fellow-scientists the results of experiments that convinced them of the existence of bacterial life far deeper in the earth than any had believed possible.

Dr. Bastin's discovery of subterranean life was no accident. He had believed its existence possible, but the proof was difficult to obtain. He took oil brine belched forth from Illinois wells more than 3,000 feet deep and was dumfounded to observe in them bacterial cultures which grew over night, almost under his very eyes.

EXPERIMENTS IN CALIFORNIA.

For fear the conditions in Illinois might be isolated and extra-ordinary, he experimented in the Sunset, Midway and Coalinga fields in California, where the rocks are considerably younger. He found that the California bacterium is similar its Illinois cousin, yet it lives in higher temperatures. Following this discovery a Russian scientist Issatchenko, studied Black Sea mud samples dredged from depths as great as 6,300 ft., and found a bacterium whose part in bringing about the noted change is indisputed.

Soon other experimenters embraced this work. A Dutchman isoluted a similar bacterium from the mode of an ice-covered ditch. Related bacteria have been found in sewage, lake sand, river mud, and sand dune. In the Black Sea they exist under pressures of 3,000 lb. to the square inch of more than a pressure of 200 atmospheres—one atmosphere being 14½ lb. to the square inch.

In pondering the possibilities, of finding subterranean life, Dr. Bastin concluded that the waters of oil-fields would furnish the best chance, as there the basic fabric of organic tissues, carbon, would be found. Waters associated with blue muds might in the next few minutes of geological time be buried under vast thicknesses of rock Could the bacteria survive? What food could they obtain? How deep in the rock world could they exist? And if there, did they migrate from the surface or survive burial in the sea bottom?

THE FOOD QUESTION.

The food question was answered. Bacteria were eating sulphate and carbon compounds, and could go on living as long as the supply lasted. And if they can live in the Black Sea at a pressure of 3,000 lb. per square inch, could they not stand twice as much 6,000 lb., which would obtain under one mile of solid rock?

In drilling oil-wells, one major problem is to get rid of the "connate" salt waters. Geologically, much significance attaches to connate waters, because they are believed to be trapped ocean brines, locked in subterranean chambers since overlying rocks were laid down aeons and æons ago.

Dr. William Bowie, Chief of the Division of Geodesy, United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, sees no reason why man should not be able to invade the habitat of these sulphate eaters. He has thought of a way by which scientists might be able to study their habits.

THE WORLD OF WATER.

"I believe it is possible," he said, "to control the flow of undrground fluids so that an observation post might be dug right in the heart of these life bearing strata. With the aid of cooling and respiration systems, these observations might be extended over periods sufficient in length to enable investigators to see and understand conditions."

The world of water has been biologically explored to a far greater extent than has either the subterranean or atmospheric realms. Expeditions have been sent out to map submarine configuration and to determine the intensities of the more powerful ocean currents. The monographs of the late Prince Albert of Monaco, based on oceanographic expeditions, rank as classics. At present the outstanding research expedition is that of the scientists aboard the non-mag ship, Carnegie, which left Washington last May for a three-year cruise. Marine species, radio and earth magnetism depths and meteorology are the subjects for study.

A man in diving apparatus has survived a descent of approximately 360ft. 'But what is that," asks Dr. Austin H. Clark of the Smithsonian Institution, "when one considers that oceanic basins are as deep as uncon quered Mount Everest is high? Our oceans are almost unknown."

EXPLORING OCEAN DEPTHS.

"In the North Pacific," says George W. Littlehales, hydrographer of the United States Navy, "there is a tract twice as large as the United States which has been crossed by only a single line of sounding spaced about 250 miles apart. In other parts are areas as large as Australia in which not a single authentic sounding is recorded. And the expanse of the Pacific alone exceeds by 10,000,000 square miles the globe's vital land surface!"

Dr. Clark points out that with the existing knowledge it is impossible forman to explore oceam depths. A mighty world life of awaits but for the present efforts must be confined to soundings and dredgings.

"With increase in depths," he says "there must be increase in weight of the protective shells: and increasing weight taxes the derricks, And under huge pressure exceedingly fluid, although it is almost incompressible. In dredging operations I attach air tight glass balls to my nets. When these glass hollow spheres come up from a deep dredge haul they are more or less filled with water.

"No submarine could venture down even 1,000 ft. The zone of effective illumination extends only 600 ft. down. Man has not yet descended to what we call the preliminary abyss. Below 600 ft. the 'twilight zone' is similar to pale moonlight. The new television ray, discovered recently by Baird, might possibly be of use in bringing close to man's eye the conditions of submarine fauna,

SUBMARINE BACTERIA.

"Whether some kin exists between bacteria in oceanic muds and those discovered in subterranean brines is hard to say. Submarine bacteria have been studied litele in comparison with land forms.

"It is commonly believed that the reason deep-sea fishes are wreacked on reaching the surface is the sudden release of immense water pressuere on their bodies. This is true only in the case of fishes whose swimming bladders are filled with gas, when they are quickly pulled up from shallow water.

"Such delicate creatures as jelly fishes, whose bodies are 98 per cent water; sea urchins, starfishes, in fact most sea creatures come to the surface in perfect condition from any depth. Lessening of water pressure has no effect. But temperature changes have.

"The amount of gas dissolved in seawater is inversely proportional to the water temperature greater at low than at high temperatures. Raise a marine animal for instance a fish whose liquids contain gas, from a very low to a high temperature, and the fluid fizzes out, disrupting the tissues.

"Huge tracts of the oceanic basins are covered by a red clay, extremely fine. In this red clay are particles derived from solar space, 'cosmic dust,' and there is often volcanic dust too."

THE AERIAL SPHERE.

The path into the aerial sphere has been blazed by Captain Hawthorne C. Gray army aeronaut, who in 1927 gave his life to reach an altitude of approximately eight miles in a ballon. When he reached that ethereal realm, in which the temperatur is constant, he was the first to brust into sea of sky that may sometime yield itself to man.

In the popular mind the atmospheric realm holds major interest, because invasion of this world fills us with the pleasant possibility of exploring neighbouring planets and even distant galaxies.

But there is another organic division of the earth farther up than present-day æroplanes can travel. In the high altitude struggle for existence countless species are driven up into the airy spaces. But how high?

"How relentless" said Major R, W. Kingston, naturalist of the Mount Everest Expedition of 1924, "is the force of nature to spread into every corner of the earth. Speaking of conditions on the Tibetan plateau, he continued:

THE INSECT PICTURE.

"Choughs on the backs of wild sheep search for insects in the animal's wool . . . centipedes roll into motionless coils . . . spiders hibermnate in snail shells . . . wild sheep and mountain hares struggle up barren slopes at 17,000 ft. . . . bees, moths and butterflies at 21,000 ft., spiders at 22,000 ft and chonghs at 27000 ft.

A more recent picture is that described by summer by Dr. E. P. Felt, New York State Entomologist. His method of collecting insects in the upper air was practical and unusual. He equipped an æroplane with an insect trap, and with an exposed area only 10 in sq., caught specimens as high as 3,000 ft.

That is the insect picture, still incomplete. But a mosquito is a monster compared with a bacterium. Prevalence of bacteria in the atmosphere is not new knowledge. But how do they go? Meteorologists say that the upper air currents attain a velocity of 100 and 200 mp..h. What chance would a bacterium have in such a gale? The faintest vertical puff of wind could hurl it up like a rocket to regions where food is limited and space limitless. How long could it exist at altitudes of from 50,000 to 75,000 ft? How high is the roof to all our spheres of life.

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LIVING MAN'S DEAD OTHER SELF

JEKYLLS AND HYDES OF REAL LIFE.

Two of the most baffling problems in modern medicine have been illustrated in the courts in the last few days.

At Oxford a plea of dual personality was successfully put forward as the defence of a boy of seventeen charged with stealing from a shop.

At Liverpool Assizes Joseph Reginald Victor Clarke, 21, was sentenced to death for the murder of a woman, and his life story revealed that he possessed an extraordinary power of hypnotism, many girls being among his victims.

One of the most remarkable cases of dual personality of recent years was that of a patient of Dr. Robert M. Riggall, of Wimpole-street, W.

"He was under my observation for about three years," Dr. Riggall said "and I still hear from him occasionally.

TWO BROTHERS.

"One of his brothers, whose personality he afterwards assumed was training as a missionary when the war broke out, but enlisted and was killed.

"Between the two brothers there was a strong affection. The patient served in Gibraltar, Egypt, and France, but I became convinced that his war experiences had produced very little shock, and had simply revived the latent conflict between the two personalities of the man.

"He was brought to me after he had been found wandering, and after I thought I had fused the dissociated personality I was able to get him back to his previous employment.

"In the course of my investigations I carried the patient for back into the past by suggesting to him, under hypnosis, that he should recall red-letter days in his childhood. He talked in childish terms and tones and brought to mind birthday present of long ago.

"Finally, after I had succeeded in curing him, work was found for him in Australia, and the latest letter from him states that he is still all right."

GIRL'S TEN PERSONALITIES.

Another astonishing case was that of a girl thirteen, who, after a severe attack of influenza is said to have developed ten distinct and clearly recognisable personalities. They alternated without any regular sequence.

In one instance she lapsed from one to another in the evening when the lamps were lit, and on recurring to the first stage several months later her first question was: "Why aren't the lamps alight?" although it was midday.

People she met in one personality were complete strangers to her in another, and the changes were always accompanied by completely altered facial expression.

Being taken to the seaside in one phase, she was taught to swin, while in another condition she said she had never seen the sea before and was terrified at the idea of entering the water. In one stage she was able to draw beautiful figures, in all the other nine she was unable to trace even the crudest outlines.

Again, she was a deaf mute, and then had to be taught to read and write. In a further stage she tried to hit people with a strap and was unable to walk properly. In another she developed into a blind imbecile.

DOUBLE DIALECT.

Shell shock produced dual personality in the case of a soldier who was badly injured in the war. In one state he spoke with a faint but distinct Lancashire accent, in the other his speech resembled the West-Country dialect. His writing also differed slightly.

Except for the ability to play the euphonium in either state, there appeared to be no connection between the two personalities.

Another case was that of a woman who in one state was very reserved with strangers and devoted to friends, while in the other she lost formality and reserve with strangers but neglected her friends.

Dr. Riggall has had many cases of what are known as "fugues," which approach the state of dual personality. A girl telephone operator used to go for rides on bicycles with men or go swimming, but would afterwards have no knowledge of having done so.

"THE ONLY CURE."

"Such cases," he said, "often yield to mild hypnotic treatment. Deep hypnosis is rarely used nowadays, as the view is now gaining ground that it tends to encourage the split personality.

"The only rational cure for these abnormal states seems to lie in psychoanalysis.

"The patient is encouraged to work out his own salvation by finding out all that is in his mind, bringing him in touch with his unconscious complexes. The fact of getting in touch with them is usually enough to rid the patient of neurotic symptoms."

FANTASTIC VISIONS OF THE FUTURE

Lord Birkenhead's Utopia

MIRACLES OF THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY

The past century has witnessed so many and such marvellous changes among men that we are disposed to accept calmly whatevre predictions may be made for the next one. So when the Earl of Birkenhead tells us, in "Heart's International-Cosmopolitan (February), that in 2029 we shall have cheap atomic power on a cosmic scale, that there will be no more farming, and that we shall even breed offspring by laboratory methods we merely demark, "Yes, yes; as likely as not!" And when he ends up by saying that after all some daring investigator may start in atomic catastrophe that will blow up the universe before any of these things comes to pass, we just sigh and trust that this form of rashness may in some way be averted. The Earl has been Secretary for India since November, 1924 was Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain from 1919 to, 1922 and is an authority on modern history and international law. He hads visited America several times, and has written two books about us. Of his article on mankind in 2029 we have space only for the Earl's main heads. He writes:—

CHILD OF 2029.

"The child of 2029, looking back on 1929 will consider it as primitive and quaint as 1829 seems to the children of the present day. Our means of travel, our sources of wealth, our medicine, and even our ideas will change drastically during the next century as they did in the course of the last.

"Applied physics, which has given us the steam-engine, the internal combustion motor, as well as wireless, telephones, and all the many other practical uses of electrical energy, will certainly make prodigious advances before the year 2029.

"The best scientific opinion believes that before 2029 physicists will have solved the problem of supplying the world with limitless amounts of cheap power. At present we drive the energy which drives the wheels of industry from coal and oil. Both these substances are own from nature at the expense of much money and vast stores of muscular energy, nor are their supplies inexhaustible. A pound of coal can only be made to yield one horse-power for one hour.

LOCKED-UP ATOMS.

"Yet, locked up in the atoms which constitute a pound of water, there is ten million horse-power hours. There is no question that this colosal source of energy exists but as yet physicists do not know how to release it; or, having done so' how to make it perform seful work.

"This problem will be solved before 2029 Some investigator, at present in his cardle or unborn, will discover the match with which to light this bonfire or the detonator needful to cause this terrific explosion.

"The consequences of tapping such stupedous sources of cheap energy are almost illimitable. For the first time in his history man will be armed with sufficient power to undertake operations on a cosmic scale. It will be open to him radically to alter the geography or the climate of the world. By utilizing some 50,000 tons of water, the amount displaced by a large liner, it will be possible to remove Ireland to the deeper portion of the Atlantic Ocean. The heat obtainable from the same quantity of water would suffice to maintain the polar regions at the temperature of the Sahara of a thousand years.

"The liberation of this energy naturally will revolutionize travel and transport. Concerning the nature of the vehicles it is rash to prophesy. Passengers will travel in enormously swift airplanes, which will ascend and descend vertically. Goods will be carried cheaply and rapidly by land or sea, propelled by motors whose fuel bill will be almost 'nil'."

POWER PROBLEMS.

But if this cource of energy is not tapped by 2029, we need not worry; others are available. As we ar ereminded:

"Some authoritative scientists do not believe that the solution of the power problem will be reached along these lines. They consider that either the winds or the tides will be forced to yield up their energy. Water power is too unevenly distributed over the earth's surface, and too much affected by seasonal variations ever to become the principal source of the world's energy; but the winds are never still, and the tides flow an ebb with unvarying precision.

"If the winds were harnessed they could produce a superabundance of cheap power. During stormy weather their surplus energy could be stored in a variety of ways and so be available during calms.

"The exploitation of tidal energy presents difficulties which have yet to be solved, in a satisfactory manner. These difficulties however, are not those of principle but of technique; and if the wealth and the serious engineering attention of the world were focussed on the question for ten years, there is no doubt that they would be ovedcome. Th tides of the Bay of Fundy alone could supply the whole of North America with electrical energy."

APPLIED PHYSICS.

During the next hundred years, predicts the Earl, applied physics will develop wireless telephony and television beyond our present most imaginative expectations. By 2029 it should be possible, he says, for any person sitting at home to be "present" at no matter what distant event. Such developments must influence the fute r of politics. By 2029 the spokesman of each party will be able to address every voter as effectively as he now can address a legislative body, we are assured, and so the electorate itself, rather than its representatives may decide each political issue Within twenty minutes from the end of the las speech, its will could be ascertained and announced.

"Any developments in physics and chemistry which reasonably may be predicted to occur before 2029 co no more than alter the accidentals of human existence. In biology, however, developments may be predicted which will change the whole nature of life as we experience it to-day. The abolition of epidemic disase of 2029 is fairly certain as is the discovery of cures for such scourges as cancer and tuberculosis. Complete and prolonged local anesthesia will become practicable; so that not only will operations be painless, but the patient will feel no pain afterward as a result of them. Such an advance also entails completely painless childbirth.

SECRETS OF LIVING CHEMISTRY.

"Biologists by 2029 will have learned the secrets of the living chemistry of the human body. Rejuvenation will be an ordinary and well-reorganised matter of a few injections at appropriate intervals.

"Before 2029 biologist will have solved some of the mysteries of human heredity. Heredity is determined by certain 'genes' or units, minute bodies, so small that, if a hen's egg were magnified to the size of the world, one of the genes in it would lie on a fair-size dining-table. When biologists can control these they will be able to control heredity.

"Most probably by 2029 a clever young man will consider his fiancee's hereditary complexion before proposing marriage; and the young woman of that day will refuse him because he has inherited a gene from his father which will predispose their children to quarrelsomeness. By intelligent combinations of suitable genes, it will be possible to predict with deasonable certainty that truly brilliant children shall be born of a marriage.

"It is possible, however, that by 2029 the whole quesion of human heredity and, eugenics will be swallowed up by the prospect of ectogenetic birth.

"By this is meant the development of a child from a fertilized cell outside its mother's body—in a glass vessel filled with serum on a laboratory bench. Te results of much research show that the connection between a mother and her growing child is purely chemical there is no valid reason why one day biologists should not be able perfectly to imitate that chemical connection in the laboratory."

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.